DK. 4F2

The Weather
Today—Rain, with temperature rising slowly to above freezing by afternoon. Yesterday—High, 32; low 27.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 41 per cent of total allotment.

The Washington Post

NEWS OF THE HOUR ON THE HOUR
WINX
1340 on your dial

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Army Lowers Physical Standards Drastically To Permit Induction of All War-Job Shifters; American Armor Perils Nazi Lifeline in North

Enemy Tank Forces Push British Back Nearly Mile

Patch Traps Tip Of Spearhead in France, Pounds Rhine Foothold

Paris, Jan. 6 (AP).—A veteran United States armored division drove to within less than a mile of the Germans' northern lifeline in the Belgian bulge today as the enemy at the risk of disaster threw tanks against the British 25 miles to the southwest and shoved them back nearly a mile.

To the southeast, the hard-pressed United States Seventh Army sheared off and trapped the tip of a German spearhead driven 15 miles into northeast France and hammered a strong enemy bridgehead planted on the west bank of the Rhine 8 miles north of Strasbourg.

Nazi Losses Put at 100,000

Supreme Headquarters announced that the Germans had lost at least 100,000 soldiers killed, wounded or captured since they launched their offensive December 16, and said that Allied losses—mostly American—were nowhere near as heavy.

At least 685 of the 900 tanks with which the Germans drove into Belgium and Luxembourg have been knocked out and 22,000 prisoners have been captured, headquarters said.

Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's bold shift of armor into the deepest recesses of his Belgian positions apparently weakened the roof, for front dispatches said the United States First Army struck soft spots among the hard cores of resistance on the north and made gains of more than a mile.

Likewise on the south the Germans failed to attack anywhere for the first time since the offensive opened and the United States Third Army struck back with a 2-mile gain in north Luxembourg east of Bastogne.

Drive Nearly to Fraiture

While Von Rundstedt was driving the British from Bure, 5 miles south of Rochefort, the United States Third Armored Division—one of the authors of the St. Lo breakthrough—pounded up to a crossroads near Fraiture, 25 miles northeast of Bure.

Fraiture is only a half-mile from the northernmost of two main east-west highways on which the Germans must rely for the bulk of their reinforcements and supply.

At the eastern end of this front, the Eighty-second Airborne Division jumped off in an attack at 8:30 this morning and was moving slowly down the west bank of the Salm River southwest of Stavelot against the hurriedly reinforced enemy.

The Thirtieth Infantry pushed south on the Eighty-second's west flank against slight opposition although a few miles west heavy fighting raged inside Lierneux, 2 miles from Von Rundstedt's lateral route.

Five miles west of Lierneux,

See WAR, Page 2, Column 3.

Don't Miss Cranberry Boggs!

A new Washington Post comic starting tomorrow. Once again the Post hits the Jack-pot with Cranberry Boggs, the nation's newest laugh riot. So be the first in your family to grab the Post tomorrow and enjoy the hilarious Cranberry's adventures and the 16 other famous comics appearing every morning in the Washington Post.

Screams Awaken Officer

Marine's Son, 4, Saves Family And Nurse in Home Blaze

"Daddy, daddy, do something! I smell smoke, and it's choking me!"

These screams of four-and-a-half-year-old David S. Barry, jr., at 5 a. m. yesterday are credited with saving the lives of his father, Col. David S. Barry, sr., his 19-year-old sister, Frances, his nurse, Miss Mary Lowe, and the cook, Miss Edna Parker, at their home, 16 Kalorama cir. nw.

Colonel Barry, 56, sleeping on the second floor, was awakened by his son's frightened screams and rushed to him on the third floor. Carrying David, he led the occupants of the house out by a side stairway. He then went back into the house and called the fire department from a telephone in the pantry. Engine Company 21 arrived at 5:07 a. m. No one was injured except the cook who suffered minor face burns.

The door on the left of the first floor hall, where the fire started, was closed, or fire would have gone into the side stairway, and the family would have been trapped, said Colonel Barry, who is the officer in charge of Special Services at Marine Headquarters in Arlington, Va.

Origin of the fire or damage was not immediately determined.

David's mother, Mrs. Neville Barry, and another sister, 14-year-old Barbara, were not home at the time of the fire. They returned later yesterday from the family farm in Rutland, Vt.

Now David doesn't know whether or not he would like to be a fireman.

Post Staff Photo
DAVID BARRY,
who gave the alarm when his home at 16 Kalorama Circle caught fire early yesterday

Kidnaped Girl Freed By Bandit

Was Abducted as Shield in Attempt To Rob Bank at East Falls Church

Grace Wadlington, 14-year-old Arlington (Va.) schoolgirl, was safe at home last night after a wild ride yesterday afternoon with an unsuccessful bank robber who abducted her to shield his escape from police.

Abandoned in Maryland by a slender, polite masked bandit who offered her "no threats or molestation," she phoned her father, Davis H. Wadlington, 6610 Lee Highway, Falls Church, chief clerk in the passenger section of the Quartermaster General's office here. He

GRACE WADLINGTON
Kidnaped in holdup

met her and notified Arlington County police, who interrogated Miss Wadlington for more than an hour.

A. J. Barber, 78, manager of the

See BANK, Page 2, Column 6.

President Asks Full Use Of Manpower

Reaffirms Charter, Pleads for Allied Unity, Urges Peace Structure Completion

By Robert C. Albright

President Roosevelt yesterday called for total mobilization of the Nation's manpower to help turn the war at its most crucial stage into complete rout of the Nazis in 1945.

Sounding a new note of urgency, the President told Congress "everything we are and have is at stake" and "this is no time to quit."

He warned against division between the United States and her Allies, reaffirmed Atlantic Charter principles, and called for earliest possible creation of world machinery for peace.

Report Nearly Hour Long

For nearly an hour Senators and House members assembled in joint session listened silently as a clerk read the President's comprehensive (8000-word) review of his war and peace policies, and repeated his call for these prompt home-front steps to make 1945 "the greatest year of achievement in human history":

1. Enactment of a national service law to mobilize workers to produce the artillery, ammunition, cotton duck, bombs, tires, tanks, heavy trucks and even B-29s he said are needed in sharply increased quantities.

2. Pending action for total manpower mobilization, passage immediately of legislation for utilizing the services of four million 4Fs "in whatever capacity is best for the war effort."

Draft of Nurses Asked

3. Prompt amendment of the Selective Service Act to permit induction of nurses to meet a "tragic" shortage of 27,000 nurses, which the armed services have been unable to recruit by voluntary means.

4. Provision for universal military training "as an essential factor in the maintenance of peace in the future." He promised to send a special message to Congress on this score.

5. Promised to use "our power and our influence—and to use it now"—to reinforce Atlantic Charter principles on self-determination of peoples so that this time we will not "lose the hope of establishing and international organization . . . capable of maintaining peace and realizing through the years more perfect justice."

Warns Against Dividing Allies

6. But warned against exploitation or exaggeration of admited differences between the United States and her Allies "particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated from Fascist tyranny." He said it is more necessary than ever that Allied nations united in war also work closely together through victory and piece.

7. On the domestic front, he backed up the stand of congressional tax leaders against any major revision of taxes until Germany is crushed, but asked Congress to prepare "to provide tax modification at the end of the war in Europe designed to encourage capital to invest in new enterprises and to provide jobs."

8. Resubmitted his "American economic bill of rights" and stressed one of its points—the "right to a useful and remunerative job." Promised to send a special call to Congress for expanded social security, health and education programs.

9. Called on private industry to supply most of the 60 million jobs he said will be needed after the war, but outlined public works projects from extension of TVA power harnessing to other river basins, to vast highway and airport construction programs, to help provide full postwar employment.

Review and Forecast

President's Message Embraces War Needs and Peace Aims

The text of President Roosevelt's State-of-the-Union message to the Seventy-Ninth Congress follows

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In considering the state of the Union, the war, and the peace that is to follow are naturally uppermost in the minds of all of us.

This war must be waged—it is being waged—with the greatest and most persistent intensity. Everything we are and have is at stake. Everything we are and have will be given. American men, fighting far from home, have already won victories which the world will never forget.

We have no question of the ultimate victory. We have no question of the cost. Our losses will be heavy.

We and our allies will go on fighting together to ultimate total victory.

Year of Progress

We have seen a year marked, on the whole, by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year ended with a setback for our arms when the Germans launched a ferocious counterattack into Luxembourg and Belgium with the obvious objective of cutting our line in the center.

Our men have fought with indescribable and unforgettable gallantry under most difficult conditions, and our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives.

The high tide of this German effort was reached two days after Christmas. Since then we have reassumed the offensive, rescued the isolated garrison at Bastogne, and forced a German withdrawal along the whole line of the salient. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one supreme commander in complete control of all the Allied armies in France. General Eisenhower has faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

Less Dangerous Wedge

Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of

See TEXT, Page 3, Column 1.

Bill Offered To Extend Plan to All 18-45 Men

Two 'Work-or-Fight' Moves Develop on Heels of President's Call for New Powers

By Ben W. Gilbert

On the heels of a presidential request for sweeping new controls over manpower yesterday, the following developments occurred:

1. Induction of war plant job-jumpers regardless of their physical status was virtually assured as the Army drastically lowered its physical standards to receive them.

2. Legislation to impose the same "work or fight" sanction on all men aged 18 to 45 regardless of their physical status was introduced in both Houses of Congress amid indications that it enjoyed considerable support.

Congress Sentiment Divides

A mixed congressional reaction greeted the President's request for full national service legislation covering the entire adult population, but fairly general approval was indicated for his companion requests for "work or fight" controls over 4-Fs and for the drafting of nurses.

Legislation introduced in the Senate by Josiah Bailey (D., N. C.), author of a similar measure last year, and in the House by Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, appeared the likely vehicle for action on the President's request for 4-F controls.

Selective Service ordered draft boards to send job-jumpers to induction centers regardless of their present physical status, in view of the Army's action lowering standards.

5 Million Affected

Applying only to an estimated five million registrants deferred because they are engaged in essential activities, the Selective Service action faced the Army with the necessity of taking some men it does not want as an indirect means of preventing war plant turnover.

It would not cover other registrants not in military service, including 4-Fs who might be employed in pool halls and other non-essential activities.

Administration officials explained that they are not presently prepared to extend such controls to all men 18 to 45 since it might flood the Army with hundreds of thousands of men it does not want, with all of them entitled to veterans rights and benefits.

The Bailey-May legislation provides that job-jumpers and other registrants who fail to move into essential work could be inducted into the armed forces for regular service, or service in a special unit which would not entitle them to veteran's benefits.

Induction by Class of Work

Legislation, Administration officials explained, would permit induction of registrants by class of work (now expressly prohibited by law) as well as make sure that individuals actually are referred to the place they are needed.

War Mobilization and Reconversion Director James F. Byrnes recently ordered Selective Service to induct deferred registrants who changed jobs without permission, but the order did not reach those with physical defects in view of Army physical standards.

Would Fill Special Call

Men with physical defects inducted on the new basis as job-jumpers would not be credited to regular Army calls, but would go to fill a special call set large enough to do the job.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Warren R. Austin (R., Vt.) who pushed for national service legislation throughout the last Congress, told reporters that he would not reintroduce his bill until he was assured of a "real honest effort on the part of the White House" to push the measure.

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, jr. (D., Mass.) commented that the President failed to follow up his request for service legislation "with any vigor"

See ACTION, Page 2, Column 5.

Tokyo Reports Invasion of Luzon Near

Says One of Three Great U. S. Fleets Is In Lingayan Area

Bulletin

Allied Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines (Sunday), Jan. 7 (U.P.).—American warplanes shot up railway yards on southern Luzon in extensive sweeps Thursday and Friday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 6 (U.P.).—U. S. amphibious forces have gone ashore on Fais Island, another small base in the western Carolines, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

By the United Press

Tokyo reported last night that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces were preparing to invade the Philippines Island of Luzon and that one of three great invasion fleets already had reached the Lingayen Gulf area, where the main Japanese force landed more than three years ago.

Enemy broadcasts said that the positions of the fleets, escorted by

See LUZON, Page 2, Column 4.

B-29s Strike Jap Air Plant In Homeland

One China-Based Superfort Lost In Omura Raid

Japan's aircraft industry at Omura, on the home island of Kyushu, has been hit for the sixth time by China-based Superfortresses, the Twentieth Air Force announced yesterday.

In addition to striking at the plants where fighter planes are turned out, the substantial force of B-29s bombed other industrial and military targets in the area.

One Superfortress failed to return and is presumed lost, the announcement said, adding that preliminary reports showed one enemy fighter destroyed, five probably destroyed and three damaged. Fighter and antiaircraft opposition was "moderate," the communique said.

Bombing of the aircraft plant was by instrument and results could not be observed.

Yesterday's attack was the thirty-fifth mission flown by B-29s of the Twentieth Air Force from bases in China, India and the Marianas.

See FORTS, Page 2, Column 2.

Breakthrough Not to Cost Generals Posts

Paris, Jan. 6 (AP).—Correspondents were told today that there would be no sacking of any Allied Army generals as an aftermath of the German breakthrough in the Ardennes.

On the contrary, it was made known that General Eisenhower himself regards the commanders involved in stemming the first impetus of the German onrush and the commanders now cracking down on Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt's salient as having turned in a remarkable military job.

Admittedly, somewhere the Allied command guessed wrong. Correspondents were told a counterattack was expected, but not a counteroffensive.

It had not been thought by Army officers, considering the forces at Von Rundstedt's disposal, that he would take as great a gamble as that.

Instead of trying to put a finger on where the fault might be in that wrong guess, the Allied Supreme Command was represented as much more inclined to wait a few weeks and see whether Von Rundstedt may have made an even more costly guess.

3 Missing, 1 Is Prisoner

Former U. S. Labor Economist Among 8 Area Men Wounded

District of Columbia men killed, reported through January 6: Army, 449; Navy, 100; Marines, 59; Coast Guard, 5. Total 613.

A former Labor Department economist, holder of the Silver Star, and an Air Force Lieutenant, injured when his plane crash-landed in the Mediterranean after being hit by enemy flak, are two of eight local men wounded in action, three others are missing and another is a prisoner.

WOUNDED:

First Lieut. Roy M. Patterson, 30, husband of Mrs. Lily D. Patterson, 950 25th st. nw.

First Lieut. Robert A. Forsberg, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forsberg, Route 2, Rockville, Md.

Sergt. John R. Russell, 25, husband of Mrs. Jane F. Russell, 2012 N. Lexington st., Arlington.

Seaman 2/C Edward J. Mauck, USN, son of Mrs. Lawrence Mauck, 16 Randolph pl. nw.

Pfc. Benjamin H. Allen, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Allen, 507 Wolfe st., Alexandria, Va.

Pfc. Miller S. Kielsgard, jr., 20, son of Miller S. Kielsgard, sr., Fairfax, Va.

Pfc. Samuel T. Roberts, husband of Mrs. Betty N. Roberts, Route 1, Rockville, Md.

Pfc. Clifton Tyler, son of Mrs. Josephine Tyler, 2602 Boneen rd. se.

MISSING:

Corpl. Edwin A. Burkhardt, 21, formerly of 3016 Bunker Hill rd., Mount Rainier, Md.

Pfc. James Alan Cassidy, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Cassidy, 3521 Rittenhouse st. nw.

Cpl. Charles O. Mercer, 22, hus-

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 2

61-Year-Old Woman Killed By Streetcar

Commerce Dept. Aide First Traffic Fatality Of 1945 in D. C.

D. C. traffic deaths this year.... 1
Same date last year 1
Total fatalities in 1944 88

Mrs. Josephine Clements, 61-year-old Government clerk, became the first District traffic fatality of the year yesterday when a streetcar struck and killed her instantly on 14th st., in front of the Commerce Department.

Apparently knocked over so that her head hit the asphalt with full force the woman was pronounced dead upon arrival of an Emergency Hospital ambulance.

Police said the car was operated by Louis J. Herdt, 52, of 1211 N. Taylor st., Arlington, Va., Capital Transit motorman with 27 years experience. He will appear at a coroner's inquest.

Commerce Department officials said Mrs. Clements checked out for the day after complaining to the nurse that she was not feeling well. She was a clerk at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and had been a civil service employe since 1918. She was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and has no relatives in Washington.

Mrs. Clements lived at 1123 13th st. nw., and, according to neighbors, kept very much to herself. A sister-in-law, Mrs. William Coen, is reported to reside at Mena, Ark.

700 Va. Miners Strike In Cigarette Dispute

St. Charles, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Company officials of the Bonny Blue mines are scheduled to meet with union officials in an effort to settle differences over the dispersal of cigarettes at the company store which are reported to have caused the work stoppage of about 700 miners.

Wheeler Calls U. S. German Policy 'Asinine'

Stettinius Describes Senator's Attitude As Very 'Regrettable'

By the Associated Press

The demand by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) for an end to the policy of "unconditoinal surrender" for Germany stirred up a sharp row in the Capital yesterday with Secretary of State Stettinius calling it "profoundly regrettable."

Wheeler replied in a Senate speech that the policy was "asinine" and urged that the Administration declare that peace could be made if the Germans would "get rid of Hitler and set up a democratic government."

The Montana Senator's original call for abandonment of the policy of unconditional surrender was made Friday night in a nationally broadcast radio address.

Stettinius View of Reaction

Denouncing it yesterday, Stettinius said Wheeler spoke only "for a discredited few whose views have been overwhelmingly rejected."

The Secretary of State added that, whatever Wheeler's intention, the statement would be understood by Germany and Japan as meaning that if they can resist long enough and kill enough American soldiers, the will of the American people to achieve a complete victory will be broken and a negotiated peace can be secured.

Lashing back, Wheeler said he did not know for whom Stettinius spoke unless it was for "those few wealthy with whom he formerly was associated."

"Certainly he does not speak for the mothers and fathers of America," the Montanan continued.

"No, I don't speak for the American people, but I dare say I speak for more people than does Mr. Stettinius."

Wheeler recalled the plan, at-

See STATE, Page 2, Column 4.

To Aid Colleagues

Rep. Patrick Finds House Here But Will Sponsor Investigation

House-hunting is over for Representative Luther Patrick (D., Ala.), one of Capitol Hill's most vehement objectors to the housing situation in Washington—but he plans to introduce his resolution for an investigation anyway, on behalf of his suffering colleagues.

The Patricks found a whole house, completely furnished and with a maid added for good measure—as if in proof that life can be beautiful in the Capital.

But Patrick himself, convinced that all is not on the up-and-up in the District, still hopes that the investigation will be carried out. And he will attend the "housing woes meeting" set by Representative Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), chairman of the House District Committee, for tomorrow afternoon, when Congressmen and their secretaries will have an opportunity to tell their problems to War Housing Center and Washington Hotel Association representatives.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Dewey Asks More Pay For State Employes

MEMO TO FDR: Remember Tom Dewey? He's the young fellow who made such a big noise about you a couple of months ago.

KLUTTZ

Well, anyway, young Tom has done something which merits your consideration. He has asked the New York State Legislature to raise the base salaries of State employes from 10 to 20 per cent to help them meet rising living costs. Tom would limit to $1000 the maximum amount of additional money any employe could get under his plan. He also suggested to the legislators that they up their own salaries. You'll be sending your annual budget message to Congress this week, Mr. President, and Federal employes will be watching to see if you propose similar increases. Remember, Mr. President, your white-collar employes are the only large group in the country whose base salaries haven't been raised since the war.

The Treasury wage board has turned down a request for higher salaries by the foremen at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The decision pointed out that the foremen are now paid from 17 to 18 per cent more than their workmen and that this was a "fair differential." The foremen argued that their salaries were below the rates paid at the Government Printing Office. An appeal to Secretary Morgenthau is being debated. . . . John H. Geisse, Civil Aeronautics' champion of private flying, has been appointed assistant to Administrator T. P. Wright and he'll have charge of personal flying development. A few weeks ago he was threatening to quit. . . . Employes in Federal Works' duplicating division now must sign in and out. . . . Alien Property and FDIC employes yesterday were given an accounting of their salaries for the past year, the first agencies to get out the income tax data. . . . Civil Service placed 14,400 veterans in Federal jobs during November, a new record.

National service legislation and how it would affect Federal workers was on the minds of the people here today after FDR made a strong appeal to Congress for it yesterday. It is no secret that most agencies would welcome the legislation, especially War and Navy Departments. National service would mean an employe would have to stick to his job until he was released . . . He could get mad but he couldn't quit, and he could be ordered transferred to any other job in either private industry or Government against his will. The legislation would knock flat the high turnover rate in the Federal service and in private industry as well. Moreover, it would drive 4-F's and others into essential Federal jobs and it would make recruiting much easier.

When national service was in the "talk stage" last year a number of Federal workers quit their jobs to escape the threatened freeze. Doing this doesn't make sense. People who quit will merely add point to the argument for the law. Moreover, all war workers would be frozen in their jobs, private industry and Government alike. And people who leave Government would stand a good chance of being ordered back to the jobs they left if the law is passed. On Capitol Hill yesterday, it was being suggested that a national service law covering 4-F's and nurses be passed as a compromise and that all other war workers be left alone for the time being. If any national service law is passed, it'll mean a substantially larger War Manpower Commission. WMC employes were worried over losing their jobs a few months ago. Now the worry is over the tremendous job ahead.

THE SHAKEDOWN at the Office of Price Administration on the administrative management side appears to be complete. Administration has been placed under Deputy Director James Rogers and the chiefs of administrative offices will report direct to him. The top command at OPA believes the new system will bring about better coordination of its three divisions of price, rationing and rent. Reporting direct to Rogers will be Burke Fry, director of budget and planning; George Nealans, director of administrative services; Wallace Sayre, director of personnel; Fred Mather, director of the office of local board operatoins; Jim Derieux, assistant to the administrator in charge of field operations, and Leo Gentner, assistant to the administrator.

The job of deputy administrator for administration was abolished. It was held by Glenn Mowitt, who resigned with several others late Friday. OPA yesterday acknowledged that B. J. Oliver, chief of budget and finance; Chester Weldon, chief of administrative planning, and Arnold J. Kirch, assistant to Rogers, have resigned in protest against the plan to concentrate administration under Rogers. Half a dozen secretaries and assistants who also submitted their resignations were urged to reconsider. In fact, most of the people who resigned could have taken other jobs in the organization. . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today at 11:30 a. m. over WRC.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

band of Mrs. Jacqueline Mercer, 200 Rhode Island ave. ne.

PRISONER:

Pfc. Ladislaus Esunas, 38, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Esunas, 1661 Wisconsin ave. nw.

Patterson, holder of the Silver Star for gallantry in action, has been wounded in Italy for the second time. Wounded first on May 12 by mortar fire he was wounded again on October 4. He is now home on leave.

A former economist for the Labor Department, Patterson was a graduate of the University of Texas. He entered the service in March, 1942, and went overseas in November, 1943. His wife works for the Labor Department here.

Forsberg was wounded on October 11 when his plane was disabled by enemy flak while on its sixtieth mission, necessitating a crash-landing in a rough sea. Forsberg is now home on leave.

A native of Rockville, he attended Rockville High School and Maryland University. He entered the service in October, 1941, and received his bombardier wings at the Army Flying School, Roswell, N. Mex., in August, 1943. He went overseas last March, and holds the D. F. C. and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Russell, wounded by flak over Germany on December 17 has since returned to duty. A native of Cumberland, Md., he attended Western High School and was a bus driver for the Capital Transit Co. prior to entering the service in December, 1943. He went overseas last September.

A veteran of 26 missions, Russell holds the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and a Presidential Unit Citation. He has a three-year-old daughter, Dorothy Jane, and his mother, Mrs. Lillian V. Russell, lives at 1133 24th st. nw.

Mauck, holder of a Presidential citation, was wounded December 5 in the Philippine area. Prior to entering the Navy last April he attended McKinley High School. A brother, Lawrence, has just returned to this country after serving 18 months in the Pacific area.

Allen, previously reported wounded in The Post on May 27, was wounded for the second time on October 8 while fighting with the Fifth Army in Italy. He is now in a hospital in Naples.

In March, Allen had a narrow escape when his platoon, returning from a forward observation post to their original position found, according to Allen, that enemy artillery fire had, "enlarged my foxhole to four times its original size."

A native of Alexandria, Allen worked for the Virginia Roofing Co., there prior to entering the service. A brother, Sergt. Edward M. Allen, USMC, one of the first Marines in the First Division to land on Guadalcanal, has returned to this country after two years in the South Pacific.

Kielsgard was wounded for the second time in action November 13 on Leyte. He was wounded in the jaw, arms and legs. He was previously wounded July 22 in New Guinea.

A graduate of Fairfax High School, Kielsgard entered the service in 1943. He has two brothers in the service, Sergt. Frederick Kielsgard, in the Pacific area, and Corpl. Bramwell M. Kielsgard, a paratrooper who was injured in an accident in New Guinea eight months ago and is now in a hospital in Asheville, N. C.

Roberts and Tyler were both wounded in the Mediterranean area, according to a War Department announcement yesterday.

Burkhardt, an engineer-gunner of an Italy-based bomber squadron, has been missing over Germany since December 17. A former Civil Service Commission employe, Burkhardt entered the Army a year ago. He is a native of Hunlock Creek, Pa., where his parents now live.

Cassidy has been missing in action in France since December 11. A native of Atlanta, he attended Gonzaga High School and Holy Cross College prior to enterihg the service in September, 1943. He had been overseas only two months, and had been in combat only three weeks when he was reported missing. His father is chairman of the membership committee of the Washington Board of Trade.

Mercer, turret gunner on a B-24, has been missing in action in the Mediterranean area since December 18. A graduate of McKinley High School, Mercer worked for the Navy Department here before entering the service a year ago. He has been overseas two months. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Mercer, live at 151 Rhode Island ave. ne.

Esunas, reported missing in action in October, is a prisoner of war, according to information received by his parents from the War Department. A graduate of St. John's College and Benjamin Franklin University, Esunas has been in the Army four years and overseas five months.

FORTS

From Page 1

The Superfortress lost yesterday brought the over-all known losses since operations started last June to 31.

Earlier in the day a Japanese broadcast had reported that 70 or 80 Superfortresses hit Kyushu with "extremely light" damage done.

The Japanese news agency Domei also reported that about a dozen Superfortresses from China bases bombed Nanking, in Japanese-dominated China, during the day.

Fire Department Elects

Charles Town, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Franklin Weller has been named president of the Citizens Fire Department here for the current year. Leon Kisner was named captain; Ralph W. Hager, secretary-treasurer; the Rev. B. I. Barnes chaplain; Weller, Oscar Darlington, John Kisner and Leo Kisner trustees.

Montgomery Holds a Conference With His Leaders

British Official Photo

CHIEFTAINS OF THE NORTH—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery (center, hands in pockets), at a conference with Army chiefs whom he commands along the Western Front north of the German salient. Left to right, Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, of the British Second; Gen. Courtney Hodges, of the American First; Montgomery; Gen. William H. Simpson, of the American Ninth, and Gen. H. G. D. Crerar, of the Canadian First

WAR

From Page 1

doughboys captured Odiegne, also 2 miles from the highway.

The British were running into the stoutest opposition, but the Germans also were throwing in countless smaller counterattacks against the First Army.

(Late German broadcasts reported that the Americans had punched breaches in the lines along the northern flank.)

Eight miles west of Fraiture, another St. Lo veteran outfit, the United States Second Armored Division, mopped up Devantave, 4 miles north of the enemy road center of La Roche. Here the Germans threw in strong armored forces.

Strikes All Along Front

All along the northern front the United States First Army was on the move in the snow, cold and fog which denied it air support, striking with at least six divisions and part of a seventh.

Puzzling Strategy

Von Rundstedt's decision to commit his armor in the deepest portion of the bulge at a time when the Allies were drawing the lines tighter at the 12-mile wide waist was a puzzler and a high army officer declared it was "both unmilitary and unlike Von Rundstedt."

However, the skilled German marshal was known to have reserves as yet uncommitted although 30 divisions have been identified.

The U. S. Third Army, stalled in an attempt to close the pincers north of Bastogne, lashed out both east and west of Bastogne after belting six more counterblows Friday.

80th Captures Goesdorf

Thirteen miles east of Bastogne the Eightieth Division crossed the Sure River and in a two-mile advance captured Goesdorf and pressed on into Dahl, two miles south of the northern Luxembourg strongpoint of Wiltz.

Thirteen miles west of Bastogne, other Third Army troops cut a lateral road and reached a point but two miles east of St. Hubert, at the southwestern corner of Von Rundstedt's Belgian positions.

The situation in northeastern France, critical Friday, turned better Saturday as front dispatches said the rallying Seventh Army had cut off the tip of the German push at Wingen, nine and a half miles south of the Maginot Line stronghold of Biche.

500 of Enemy Trapped

Here, where the Germans had punched to within 12 miles of the vital Saverne Gap, 500 of the enemy were trapped, Associated Press Correspondent Robert Wilson said.

(German broadcasts, on the contrary, claimed a maximum penetration of 12½ miles south of Bitche, which would put them only 8½ miles from Saverne.)

Supreme Headquarters, in its communique, said this force had been "virtually disposed of."

Fighting still raged in Gambsheim, 8 miles north of Strasbourg, and at Offendorf, 2 miles farther north, where the Germans had crossed the Rhine in battalion strength.

West Bank Villages Retaken

A number of west bank Rhine villages overrun by the Germans in this sector were recaptured, indicating the Americans were trying to cut in behind the Germans in the two towns.

A force of 400 Germans were being hemmed in and mopped up only 5 miles north of Strasbourg.

The Seventh, lashing against the flanks of the Bitche breakthrough, captured bitterly defended Phillipsbourg, 8 miles southeast of Bitche. Eastward to the Rhine only small enemy patrol action was reported.

In the Saar, the Ninety-fifth Division announced the capture of 300 prisoners Friday in a limited drive from its Saarlautern bridgehead.

Both Sides Probing

In Holland, the Canadian First Army sent patrols across the river near Hausden, and the Germans probed the Allied lines across the Maas in eastern Holland.

It was disclosed that the U. S. 18th Airborne Corps and the U. S. Fifth and Seventh Corps were now in action in Belgium.

Divisions identified with the First Army were the Second and Third Armored, the 82d Airborne, the 30th, 83d, 84th and part of the 75th Infantry. The 84th, composed mostly of men from California, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas and Louisiana, was with the U. S. Ninth Army and with the British captured Geilenkirchen.

LUZON

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battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers and destroyers, "point to a landing on Luzon."

A Tokyo broadcast heard by the London Evening News said "the Americans may have landed on Luzon," but United Press listeners believed it to be a garbled version of the Japanese report the landings were about to be made.

Halsey Takes Heavy Toll

The imminent landings were reported even as fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, in an operation possibly designed to choke off Japanese reinforcements, had taken a heavy toll of enemy shipping and planes Wednesday and Thursday on Formosa and Okinawa, respectively 220 and 630 miles north of Luzon.

In another possible diversionary attack, Pacific Fleet warships bombarded the islands of Chichi and Haha in the Bonins, 1300 miles northeast of Luzon, on Friday.

Tokyo said that the Americans, who have seized control of eight Philippine islands in their 79-day-old campaign, were descending on Luzon from the west and south.

Report 100 Landing Barges

One large task force, including 100 landing barges, already has appeared off Lingayan Gulf which juts down into the northwestern coast of Luzon at a point 110 miles northwest of Manila and 90 miles north of Bataan, Tokyo said.

The enemy said that convoy had appeared off western Luzon Friday evening and that Japanese planes attacking it sank two carriers and a battleship. It was at Lingayan that a force of 80,000 Japanese troops landed on December 22, 1941, to form the northern arm of a pincers attack which captured Manila on January 2 and forced the Americans to fall back to Bataan.

A second strong convey, including 10 aircraft carriers or converted carriers, was reported moving though the Sibuyan Sea off the Island of Panay for a possible landing on the Legaspi Peninsula of southeastern Luzon, where the Japanese also made an invasion in 1941. America nforces already hold Marinduque Island, 10 miles from southeastern Luzon.

Tell of Third Convoy

The Japanese reported that a third convoy of "considerable strength" was moving westward through the Sulu Sea south of the Island of Negros in the central Philippines. That force could be steaming up past the west coast of Mindoro for landings in the Batangas area of southwestern Luzon where the Japanese swarmed ashore on December 24 to form the southern arm of the pincers drive on Manila.

The Japanese also claimed to have sunk a troop transport, heavily damaged another and set fire to a tanker in attacks against a convoy assembling Thursday night at the American Mindoro Island base, 155 miles south of Manila, in "preparation for landing operations."

Japanese broadcasts said that the battles of Leyte nd Mindoro were purely "local operations" and that the decisive struggle would take place on Luzon, largest island in the Philippines with an area of 40,420 square miles.

The Japanese, in their landings on Luzon, hit the north coast in the Aparri region, the west coast around Lingayen, the southeast coast around Legaspi and the southwest coast around Batangas.

STATE

From Page 1

tributed to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, to impose a peace that would reduce Germany to basically an agricultural country.

Policy "Has Cost Mony Lives"

"I say now that the statement attributed to Mr. Morgenthau has cost the lives of many, many American boys," he continued.

"Not only have I said that the unconditional surrender policy is a mistake, but so have many others who were interventionist.

"Mr. Stettinius knows that we are in a position where we must submit to the dictates of Russia on the one hand and Britain on the other.

"I have never urged a negotiated peace. If we laid down the terms for peace and the German people accepted them, that would not be a negotiated peace but a dictated peace."

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) replied to Wheeler by saying that Stettinius, as Secretary of State, spoke for the Government.

It would be most unfortunate, Pepper added, if anyone in public or private life said anything which encouraged the enemy.

"We should weigh our words most carefully," he admonished, "for if the Germans interpret them as meaning we may weaken they will fight the harder."

VEA Group Indorses Denny School Report

Richmond, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Recommendations of the Denny School Study Commission have been endorsed "in general," by the legislative committee of the Virginia Education Association, G. Tyler Miller, of Front Royal, VEA president, told Governor Darden today.

Miller, speaking at a meeting of the VEA policies commission and the Governor, said that the legislative committee, however, proposed that the State Board of Education be appointed from the State rather than by Congressional districts as suggested in the Denny report. The committee further suggested, he said, that local school boards be named by boards of supervisory board.

The committee also objected to the proposal of the Denny Commission regarding a referendum and also the recalling of local superintendents because, Miller pointed out, the power to remove a superintendent now is vested in the board.

Cadet Killed in Fall

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—A cadet in the British maritime service, Alfred Hall, 16, of Newcastle, England, was killed yesterday when he fell in the hold of a ship docked at the plant of the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation.

ACTION

From Page 1

last year, but said the current request should receive "immediate and full consideration."

May and Representative Walter G. Andrews (R., N. Y.) indorsed the President's proposals for drafting of 4-Fs and nurses, but said they looked upon national service legislation as a "last resort."

Former Missionary To Talk in Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 6 (Spl.).—Dr. Ellis Tucker, brother of the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, will deliver an address in St. James Episcopal Church, Leesburg, tomorrow morning. Dr. Tucker has been in the mission field in China for more than 20 years as teacher of mathematics at St. Johns University in Shanghai.

For nearly a year after the Japanese took Shanghai, the school remained open and Dr. Tucker continued teaching. He later was interned for several months in a Japanese prison camp, and when repatriated returned home on the last trip of the liner Gripsholm.

Dr. Tucker is now an instructor at Woodberry Forest School.

Valley Group Weighs Cooperative Abbatoir

Winchester, Va., Jan. 6 (Spl.).—I. Fred Stine, Frederick County agent, stated today that approximately 50 persons representing counties in the Shenandoah Valley attended a meeting at Woodstock to discuss a cooperative livestock killing and processing plant somewhere in the area.

A committee representing the counties present was appointed to look into the matter. Boyd B. Unger, local farmer and livestock dealer, was named to represent Frederick County.

Such a plant if erected would cost when complete between 150,000 and $200,000, Stine stated.

Ration Aide Elevated

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 6.—Miss Evelyn Ellmore of Leesburg has been appointed chief clerk in the office of the Loudoun War Price and Rationing Board. She succeeds Mrs. Jack Russell, who recently resigned. Miss Ellmore has been connected with the board since its organization.

Labor Lack Shuts Plant

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Shepherdstown Lumber Co. closed for the duration here yesterday with announcement by F. O. Trump, manager, that he could not get required labor. A son, associated with him in the business, F. O. Trump, jr., is in service.

BANK

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East Falls Church branch of the Falls Church Bank, told police he opened the bank door shortly after closing hours to a man he mistook for an acquaintance, who pointed a pistol at him, saying, "This is a hold-up. Where's the money?"

Barber grabbed for the gun and yelled for help, attracting the attention of Jack Cullins, a county policeman, and David Anderson in the adjoining building. Meanwhile, the robber, who had retained his pistol, had backed into Lee Highway and seized Miss Wadlington, using her as a shield as he made his way to a car parked in a nearby alley.

The car was found shortly after, police said, on Washington Boulevard less than a mile from the scene. It had been reported stolen from a Washington parking lot one week ago.

The bandit was described by witnesses as about 35 years old, slender, wearing a brown hat and tan overcoat. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as county police, last night were conducting a thoroughgoing search for the bandit, who apparently left no substantial clue to his identity.

FBI Pledges Aid In Probing Forest Fire Cases in Va.

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Help of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in obtaining evidence for the prosecution of fire law violations threatening or damaging war facilities or Federal property was promised the Virginia Forest Service at a conference of State and Federal Foresters and FBI agents here yesterday.

George W. Dean, State Forester, declared that forest products are now the most critical of all war materials. This is true, he stated, "because forest fires not only sabotage war production but have to be fought with manpower drawn from farms and wood-using industries," Federal sabotage laws, as well as State fire-prevention statutes, must be invoked against persons responsible for them.

The meeting was primarily a training conference at which L. L. Robertson and A. J. Rusning, special agents of the FBI, explained investigation methods that forest wardens, rangers and other fire law enforcement officers should use to obtain evidence for the prosecution of fire law violators.

Baltimore Drive For More Output Starts Tomorrow

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—Mayor T. H. McKeldin said he would issue a proclamation Monday announcing the opening of "Firepower for Eisenhower" Week, during which nine Army and Navy combat veterans are scheduled to tour Baltimore war plants as part of a city-wide appeal for increased war production.

Monday's proceedings will include an Association of Commerce meeting, at which the nine veterans will be guests. Speakers at the event will be Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding officer of the Third Service Command, and Capt. Charles F. Macklin, ranking senior naval officer here.

Representatives of management and labor groups also will present a series of short talks.

Baby, Man Perish In Baltimore Fire

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—An infant girl and an undentified man were burned to death and eight other persons were injured today in a fire which swept through a residence here, trapping the occupants in their bedrooms.

Shirley Green, 7-months-old, was pronounced dead on arrival at University Hospital, and the other victim, burned beyond recognition, was believed to be a man named William Dunn, 27. All the dead and injured are Negroes.

Burglar Grosses $12 After Plent yof Work

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 6 (AP).—A burglar battered his way through three strong, locked doors of the Weiss Bros. paper suply plant here, finally reached the company's office and forced the cash register open. His effort netted him exactly $12.

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with flower buds to bloom for you this spring. Write for FREE CATALOG.
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Md. Distilleries Step Up Output In Respite From War Alcohol

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—Maryland distilleries are expected to produce more than 4,200,000 proof gallons of alcoholic beverages this month, Donald Hammond, secretary of the Maryland Association of Distillers and Allied Industries, estimated today.

Hammond said production for the January holiday from making war alcohol will be an increase of about 300,000 proof gallons over the August figure.

This month's output in proof gallons may be divided thus: More than 2,100,000 gallons of whisky, 243,000 of gin, and 1,783,000 of neutral spirits.

Hammond noted that "proof gallon" means fluid of the highest possible alcoholic content, which would result in an actual potable fluid gallonage for the month higher than the total etsimated production.

In producing this alcohol, State distilleries will consume an estimated 840,000 bushels of grain.

Although little or none of the whisky put out this month will be sold immediately, it will be used to replace other whisky withdrawn from aging stocks.

New Trials Denied Three Couvicted Of Coupon Sales

Richmond, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—New trials sought by three Richmonders convicted on conspiracy charges in sales of illegal gasoline coupon transactions were denied today by Judge Robert N. Pollard of Federal District Court, who held the motions "without merit" and overruled them.

Those who sought new trials were John D. Chandler, former head of the city's weights and measures bureau; Ollie Gormas, former filling station operator, and John G. Hawkins, machinist.

After overruling the motions, Judge Pollard set the sentence date for January 11 at 10 a. m., making it earlier than the original date set, January 15.

Others to be sentenced in the case are J. B. (Ben) Parker, florist; Austin Charles Price, salesman, and Herbert G. Lomas, oil company executive.

Mobile Blood Unit Seeks New Donors In Alexandria Area

The Alexandria Red Cross is urging residents of Parkfairfax and Fairlington to make appointments now to become blood donors January 19, when the mobile unit will be stationed at Grace Episcopal Church parish hall, 207 S. Patrick st., beginning at 9 a. m.

The visit will mark the first time Parkfairfax and Fairlington contributors wil hav an opportunity to sign labels for their donations dedicating themto members of the armed forces serving overseas.

According to the chapter, Parkfairfax residents may make appointments by telephoning Mrs. John B. Brittain at Temple 7050 or Mrs. Sidney Platto, at Temple 8987, while those in Fairlington should call Mrs. H. Ashley Weeks at Temple 1014 or Mrs. A. P. Calvert at Alexandria 1322.

Wells to Seek Maryland Firearm Regulation

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—State's Attorney J. Bernard Wells said today he would advocate the enactment of a State-wide law regulating the sale of firearms at the annual meeting of the Maryland State's Attorneys Association here next month.

Wells said that he would endeavor to have the law enacted at the current session of the General Assembly. He declared that an ordinance passed by the Baltimore City Council in December, 1942, had been effective in reducing the sale of firearms in Baltimore.

The Baltimore ordinance requires that every applicant for the purchase of a pistol be investigated by the police.

Woman Missionary To Tour Churches

Winchester, Va., Jan. 6 (Spl.).—Mrs. Corinne M. Machetzski, missionary of the United Lutheran Church to South America, ill visit and speak at several churches in northern Virginia next week, it was announced today.

She will be in Winchester on Sunday, at the Good Shepherd Lutheran Church; Front Royal, Monday, and will speak at Immanuel Church, Woodstock, on Tuesday.

Bible Society to Mark 124th Anniversary

Frederick, Md., Jan. 6 (AP).—The Frederick County Bible Society, reported one of the oldest in the country, will observe its 124th anniversary in the Grace Evangelical and Reformed Church here tomorrow.

Dr. Earl L. Douglass, pastor of the Summit Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., author of the syndicated "Strength for Today," will speak at the services.

Captain Bell to Speak

Capt. Walter Bell of the United States Marine Corps Reserve will address the Charles Barrett School P-TA at the school in Parkfairfax Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Shipyard Fires 24 Workers on WLB Decision

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard today dismissed 24 of 34 workers ordered discharged by the War Labor Board on September 7, and in its note to the former employes said that in view of the WLB decision it had "no alternative."

A strike threat by a committee representing the 24 men had delayed the execution of the board's decree, but the threat was withdrawn last week.

The dismissed workers were part of a group of 44 who, after charging local 43 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America with Communistic leadership, resigned from that union and later were then formally expelled.

They then instigated an organizational drive in the shipyard for the American Federation of Labor, but did not procure a National Labor Relations Board election.

Md. Shipyard Tops Nation in Year's Output

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard was the top-producing yard in the Nation during 1944, production figures released by the Maritime Commission disclosed today.

The report showed the Baltimore yard produced 130 of the 1786 merchant vessels turned out by commission yards or seven more than its closest contender. The total included 114 Libery and 16 victory ships.

Second highest producer of the year was the Richmond No. 2 yard of the Permanente Metals Corporation of Richmond, Calif., which delivered a total of 123 ships. The Richmond yard is Kaiser-owned.

'Gentleman Wolf' Expounds Ethics

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—There are good manners for all occasions—even the pick-up—and if you would be a gentleman wo" you must observe the code, as expounded by a sailor on a downtown corner last night.

His longing eyes appreciatively followed the pert passage of a slick chick in full dress review but his expression was mournful.

"Girls here don't give service men a tumble," he observed, "but it's the men'e own fault. Why, I've actually seen 'em whistle at women with their husbands. Now, with me," he added, seriously, "I make it a rule never to whistle at a girl when she's with another man."

Mass Meeting Set

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 6 (Spl.).—Plans have been completed for a mass meeting at the Bethany Methodist Church, Purcellville, on Friday night, under the auspices of the Crusade for Christ. The speaker will be Bishop Edwin F. Lee, who was in charge of the work of the Methodist Church in southeast Asia until the evacuation of Singapore.

WCHV

1450 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

7:55 News.
8:00 Revival Hour.
9:00 News.
9:15 Latter-Day Saints.
9:45 At the Organ.
10:00 Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 The Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.

AFTERNOON

12:00 War Journal.
12:30 Repeat Performance.
12:45 Program Highlights.
1:00 News.
1:15 George Hicks.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 New York Giants vs. Green Bay Packers.
4:30 Set to Music.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Metropolitan Opera Presents.

EVENING

6:00 Philco Hall of Fame.
7:00 Drew Pearson
7:15 News.
7:30 Say It With Music.
8:00 Village Chapel.
8:15 Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 Joe E. Brown.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Hollywood Mystery.
9:45 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Life of Riley.
10:30 News. Music.
11:05 Orchestra.
11:15 Yanks in the Orient.
11:30 Emil Vanda Orchestra.
11:55 News.
12:00 Sign Off.

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American Express
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

President's State of Union Message Covers War Needs, Reconstruction Aims

From Page 1

assuming that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

And I would express another most serious warning against the poisonous effects of enemy propaganda.

The wedge that the Germans attempted to drive in western Europe was less dangerous in actual terms of winning the war than the wedges which they are continually attempting to drive between ourselves and our allies.

Every little rumor which is intended to weaken our faith in our allies is like an actual enemy agent in our midst—seeking to sabotage our war effort. There are, here and there, evil and baseless rumors against the Russians—rumors against the British—rumors against our own American commanders in the field.

Made in Germany

When you examine these rumors closely, you will observe that every one of them bears the same trade-mark—"Made in Germany."

We must resist this divisive propaganda—we must destory it—with the same strength and the same determination that our fighting men are displaying as they resist and destroy the panzer divisions.

In Europe, we shall resume the attack and—despite temporary setbacks here or there—we shall continue the attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated.

It is appropriate at this time to review the basic strategy which has guided us through three years of war and which will lead, eventually, to total victory.

The tremendous effort of the first years of this war was directed toward the concentration of men and supplies in the various theaters of action at the points where they could hurt our enemies most.

Battle for Positions

It was an effort—in the language of the military men—of deployment of our forces. Many battles—essential battles—were fought; many victories—vital victories—wer won. But these battles and these victories were fought and won to hold back the attacking enemy and to put us in positions from which we and our allies could deliver the final, decisive blows.

In the beginning, our most important military task was to prevent our enemies—the strongest and most violently aggressive powers that ever have threatened civilization—from winning decisive victories. But even while we were conducting defensive, delaying actions, we were looking forward to the time when we could wrest the initiative from our enemies and place our superior resources of men and materials into direct competition with them.

Must Be Overwhelming

It was plain then that the defeat of either enemy would require the massing of overwhelming forces—ground, sea and air—in positions from which we and our allies could strike directly against the enemy homelands and destroy the Nazi and Japanese war machines.

In the case of Japan, we had to await the completion of extensive preliminary operations—operations designed to establish secure supply lines through the Japanese outer-zone defenses. This called for overwhelming sea power and air power—supported by ground forces strategically employed against isolated outpost garrisons.

Always—from the very day we were attacked—it was right militarily as well as morally to reject the arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese. Such people urged that we fight a purely defensive war against Japan while allowing the domination of all the rest of the world by Nazism and Fascism.

Bases Were Available

In the European theater, the necessary bases for the massing of ground and air power against Germany were already available in Great Britain. In the Mediterranean area we could begin ground operations against major elements of the German Army as rapidly as we could put troops in the field, first in North Africa and then in Italy.

Therefore, our decision was made to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany until her utter defeat. That decision was based on all these factors; and it was also based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests, the more able quickly to convert the manpower and resources of her conquered territory into a war potential.

We had in Europe two active and indomitable allies—Britain and the Soviet Union—and there were also the heroic resistance movements in the occupied countries, constantly engaging and harassing the Germans.

Praises British, Reds

We cannot forget how Britain held the line, alone, in 1940 and 1941; and at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from the air, built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at El Alamein in 1942.

We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow and Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives of 1943 and 1944 which destroyed formidable German armies.

Nor can we forget how, for more than seven long years, the Chinese people have been sustaining the barbarous attacks of the Japanese and containing large enemy forces on the vast areas of the Asiatic mainland.

Must Retain Lessons

In the future we must never forget the lesson that we have learned—that we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought at our side in war.

As a result of the combined effort of the Allied forces, great military victories were achieved in 1944: the liberation of France, Belgium, Greece and parts of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia; the surrender of Romania and Bulgaria; the invasion of Germany itself and Hungary; the steady march through the Pacific Islands to the Philippines, Guam and Saipan, and the beginnings of a mighty air offensive against the Japanese Islands.

At War's Critical Phase

Now, as this Seventy-ninth Congress meets, we have reached the most critical phase of the war.

The greatest victory of the last year was, of course, the successful breach on June 6, 1944, of the German "impregnable" sea wall of Europe and the victorious sweep of the Allied forces through France and Belgium and Luxembourg—almost to the Rhine itself.

The cross-channel invasion of the Allied armies was the greatest amphibious operation in the history of the world. It overshadowed all other operations in this or any other war in its immensity. Its success is a tribute to the fighting courage of the soldiers who stormed the beaches—to the sailors and merchant seamen who put the soldiers ashore and kept them supplied—and to the military and naval leaders who achieved a real miracle of planning and execution. And it is also a tribute to the ability of two nations, Britain and America, to plan together, and work together, and fight together in perfect cooperation and perfect harmony.

Cites Allied Harmony

This cross-channel invasion was followed in August by a second great amphibious operation, landing troops in southern France. In this, the same cooperation and the same harmony existed between the American, French and other Allied forces based in North Africa and Italy.

The success of the two invasions is a tribute also to the ability of many men and women to maintain silence, when a few careless words would have imperiled the lives of hundreds of thousands and would have jeopardized the whole vast undertakings.

These two great operations were made possible by success in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Without this success over German submarines, we could not have built up our invasion forces or air forces in Great Britain, nor could we have kept a steady stream of supplies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

U-Boats Still Active

The Nazis, however, may succeed in improving their submarines and their crews. They have recently increased their U-boat activity. The Battle of the Atlantic—like all campaigns in this war—demands eternal vigilance. But the British, Canadian and other Allied navies, together with our own, are constantly on the alert.

The tremendous operations in western Europe have overshadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian front. Its place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured, and—by some people, unfortunately—underrated.

It is important that any misconception on that score be corrected—now.

Italy Front Important

What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is a well-considered part in our strategy in Europe, now aimed at only one objective—the total defeat of the Germans. These valiant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German army under constant pressure—including some 20 first-line German divisions and the necessary supply and transport and replacement troops—all of which our enemies need so badly elsewhere.

Over very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions, our Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army—reinforced by units from other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped unit of the Brazilian Army—have, in the past year, pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead, and through Rome until now they occupy heights overlooking the valley of the Po.

Nazi Resistance Hard

The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive.

That pressure, that offensive, by our troops in Italy will continue.

The American people—and every soldier now fighting in the Appenines—should remember that the Italian front has not lost any of the importance which it had in the days when it was the only Allied front in Europe.

In the Pacific during the past year, we have conducted the fastest-moving offensive in the history of modern warfare. We have driven the enemy back more than 3000 miles across the central Pacific.

War in Pacific

A year ago, our conquest of Tarawa was a little more than a month old.

A year ago we were preparing for our invasion of Kwajalein, the second of our great strides across the central Pacific to the Philippines.

A year ago, General MacArthur was still fighting in New Guinea almost 1500 miles from his present position in the Philippine Islands.

We now have firmly established bases in the Mariana Islands from which our Superfortresses bomb Tokyo itself—and will continue to blast Japan in ever-increasing numbers.

Japanese forces in the Philippines have been cut in two. There is still hard fighting ahead—costly fighting. But the liberation of the Philippines will mean that Japan has been largely cut off from her conquest in the East Indies.

Leyte Biggest Strike

The landing of our troops on Leyte was the largest amphibious operation thus far conducted in the Pacific.

Moreover, these landings drew the Japanese fleet into the first great sea battle which Japan has risked in almost two years. Not since the night engagements around Guadalcanal in November-December, 1942, had our Navy been able to come to grips with major units of the Japanese fleet. We had brushed against their fleet in the first battle of the Philippine Sea in June, 1944, but not until last October were we able really to engage a major portion of the Japanese navy in actual combat. The naval engagement, which raged for three days, was the heaviest blow ever struck against Japanese sea power.

As the result of that battle, much of what is left of the Japanese fleet has been driven behind the screen of islands that separates the Yellow Sea, the China Sea, and the Sea of Japan from the Pacific.

Jap Navy Challenged

Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again.

The people of this Nation have a right to be proud of the courage and fighting ability of the men in the armed forces—on all fronts. They also have a right to be proud of American leadership which has guided their sons into battle.

The history of the generalship of theis war has been a history of teamwork and cooperation, of skill and daring. Let me give you one example out of last year's operations in the Pacific.

Last September, Admiral Halsey led American naval task forces into Philippine waters and north to the East China Sea, and struck heavy blows at Japanese air and sea power.

Halsey Changed Plan

At that time, it was our plan to approach the Philippines by further stages, taking islands which we may call A, C and E. However, Admiral Halsey reported that a direct attack on Leyte appeared feasible. When General MacArthur received the reports from Admiral Halsey's task forces, he also concluded that it might be possible to attack the Japanese in the Philippines directly—by-passing islands A, C and E.

Admiral Nimitz thereupon offered to make available to General MacArthur several divisions which had been scheduled to take the intermediate objectives. These discussions, conducted at great distances, all took place in one day.

General MacArthur immediately informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff here in Washington that he was prepared to initiate plans for an attack on Leyte in October. Approval of the change in plan was given on the same day.

Thus, within the space of 24 hours, a major change of plans was accomplished which involved Army and Navy forces from two different theaters of operations—a change which hastened the liberation of the Philippines and the final day of victory—a change which saved lives which would have been expended in the capture of islands which are now neutralized far behind our lines.

China Not Neglected

Our over-all strategy has not neglected the important task of rendering all possible aid to China. Despite almost insuperable difficulties, we increased this aid during 1944. At present our aid to China must be accomplished by air transport—there is no other way. By the end of 1944, the Air Transport Command was carrying into China a tonnage of supplies three times as great as that delivered a year ago, and much more, each month, than the Burma road ever delivered at its peak.

Despite the loss of important bases in China, the tonnage delivered by air transport has enabled General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force, which includes many Chinese flyers, to wage an effective and aggressive campaign against the Japanese. In 1944, aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force flew more than 35,000 sorties against the Japanese and sank enormous tonnage of enemy shipping, greatly diminishing the usefulness of the China Sea lanes.

Hardships in Burma

British, Dominion and Chinese forces together, with our own have not only held the line in Burma against determined Japanese attacks but have gained bases of considerable importance to the supply line into China.

The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardship and have demanded exceptional fortitude and determination. The officers and men who have served with so much devotion in these far distant jungles and mountains deserve high honor from their countrymen.

In all of the far-flung operations of our own armed forces—on land, and sea and in the air—the final job, the toughest job, has been performed by the average, easygoing, hard-fighting young American who carries the weight of battle on his own shoulders.

Tribuet to U. S. Fighters

It is to him that we and all future generations of Americans must pay grateful tribute.

But—it is of small satifaction to him to know that monuments will be raised to him in the future. He wants, he needs, and he is entitled to insist upon, our full and active support—now.

Although unprecedented production figures have made possible our victories, we shall have to increase our goals even more in certain items.

Peak deliveries of supplies were made to the War Department in December 1943. Due in part to cutbacks, we have not produced as much since then. Deliveries of Army supplies were down by 15 per cent by July 1944, before the upward trend was once more resumed.

Production Demands

Because of increased demands from overseas, the Army Service Forces in the month of October, 1944, had to increase its estimate of required production by 10 per cent. But in November, one month later, the requirements for 1945 had to be increased another 10 per cent, sending the production goal well above anything we have yet attained. Our armed forces in combat have steadily increased their expenditure of medium and heavy artillery ammunition. As we continue the decisive phases of this war, the munitions that we expend will mount day by day.

In October, 1944, while some were saying the war in Europe was over, the Army was shipping more men to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

One of the most urgent immediate requirements of the armed forces is more nurses. Last April the Army requirement for nurses was set at 50,000. Actual strength in nurses was then 40,000. Since that time the Army has tried to raise the additional 10,000. Active recruiting has been carried on, but the net gain in eight months has been only 2000. There are now 42,000 nurses in the Army.

Recent estimates have increased the total number needed to 60,000. That means that 18,000 more nurses must be obtained for the Army alone and the Navy now requires 2000 additional nurses.

Nurse Need Is Urgent

The present shortage of Army nurses is reflected in undue strain on the existing force. More than a thousand nurses are now hospitalized, and part of this is due to overwork. The shortage is also indicated by the fact that 11 Army hospital units have been sent overseas without their complement of nurses. At Army hospitals in the United States there is only 1 nurse to 26 beds, instead of the recommended 1 to 15 beds.

It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should be so overworked. It is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care.

The inability to get the needed nurses for the Army is not due to any shortage of nurses. 280,000 registered nurses are now practicing in this country. It has been estimated by the War Manpower Commission that 27,000 additional nurses could be made available to the armed forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

Asks Nurse Draft

Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I urge that the Selective Service Act be amended to provide for the induction of nurses into the armed forces. The need is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting.

The care and treatment given to our wounded and sick soldiers have been the best known to medical science. Those standards must be maintained at all costs. We cannot tolerate a lowering of them by failure to provide adequate nursing for the brave men who stand desperately in need of it.

In the continuing progress of this war we have constant need for new types of weapons. For we cannot afford to fight the war of today or tomorrow with the weapons of yesterday. For example, the American Army now has developed a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle. The Army will need many thousands of these new tanks in 1945.

New Weapons Needed

Almost every month finds some new development in electronics which must be put into production in order to maintain our technical superiority—and in order to save lives. We have to work every day to keep ahead of the enemy in radar. On D-Day, in France with our superior equipment, we located and then put out of operation every warning set which the Germans had along the French coast.

If we do not keep constantly ahead of our enemies in the development of new weapons, we pay for our backwardness with the life's blood of our sons.

The only way to meet these increased needs for new weapons and more of them is for every American engaged in war work to stay on his war job—for additional American civilians, men and women, not engaged in essential work, to go out and get a war job. Workers who are released because their production is cut back should get another job where production is being increased. This is no time to quit or change to less essential jobs.

There is an old and true saying that the Lord hates a quitter. And this Nation must pay for all those who leave their essential jobs—or all those who lay down on their essential jobs for non-essential reasons. And—again—that payment must be made with the life's blood of our sons.

Manpower Shortage

Many critical production programs with sharply rising needs are now seriously hampered by manpower shortages. The most important Army needs are artillery, ammunition, cotton duck, bombs, tires, tanks, heavy trucks and even B-29's. In each of these vital programs, present production is behind requirements.

Navy production of bombardment ammunition is hampered by manpower shortages; so is production for its huge rocket program. Labor shortages have also delayed its cruiser and carrier programs and production of certain types of aircraft.

There is critical need for more repair workers and repair parts; this lack delays the return of damaged fighting ships to their places in the fleet, and prevents ships now in the fighting line from getting needed overhauling.

The pool of young men under 26 classified as 1-A is almost depleted. Increased replacements for the armed forces will take men now deferred who are at work in war industry. The armed forces must have an assurance of a steady flow of young men for replacements. Meeting this paramount need will be difficult, and will also make it progressively more difficult to attain the 1945 production goals.

National Service Act

Last year, after much consideration, I recommended that the Congress adopt a national service act as the most efficient and democratic way of insuring full production for our war requirements. This recommendation was not adopted.

I now again call upon the Congress to enact this measure for the total mobilization of all our human resources for the prosecution of the war. I urge that this be done at the earliest possible moment.

It is not too late in the war. In fact, bitter experience has shown that in this kind of mechanized warfare, where new weapons are constantly being created by our enemies and by ourselves, the closer we come to the end of the war, the more pressing becomes the need for sustained war production with which to deliver the final blow to the enemy.

Cites Basic Arguments

There are three basic arguments for a national service law.

First—it would assure that we have the right numbers of workers in the right places at the right times.

Second—it would provide supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they are entitled to, which is nothing less than our total effort.

And—third—it would be the final, unequivocal answer to the hopes of the Nazis and the Japanese that we may become half-hearted about this war and that they can get from us a negotiated peace.

National service legislation would make it possible to put ourselves in a position to assure certain and speedy action in meeting our manpower needs.

It would be used only to the extent absolutely required by military necessities. In fact, experience in Great Britain and in other nations at war indicates that use of the compulsory powers of national service is necessary only in rare instances.

Would Protect Labor

This proposed legislation would provide against loss of retirement and seniority rights and and benefits. It would not mean reduction in wages.

In adopting such legislation, it is not necessary to discard the voluntary and cooperative processes which have prevailed up to this time. This cooperation has already produced great results. The contribution of our workers to the war effort has been beyond measure. We must build on the foundations that have already been laid and supplement the measures now in operation in order to guarantee the production that may be necessary in the critical period that lies ahead.

At the present time we are using the inadequate tools at hand to do the best we can by such expedients as manpower ceilings and the use of priority and other powers to induce men and women to shift from non-essential to essential war jobs.

Army, Navy Favors Act

I am in receipt of a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 8, 1945, which says:

With the experience of three years of war and after the most thorough consideration, we are convinced that it is now necessary to carry out the statement made by the Congress in the joint resolutions declaring that a state of war existed with Japan and Germany: that "to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

In our considered judgment, which is supported by General Marshall and Admiral King, this requires total mobilization of our manpower by the passage of a national war service law. The armed forces need this legislation to hasten the day of final victory nad to keep to a minimum the cost in lives.

National war service, the recognition by law of the duty of every citizen to do his or her part in winning the war, will give complete assurance that the need for war equipment will be filled. In the coming year we must increase the output of many weapons and supplies on short notice. Otherwise we shall not keep our production abreast of the swiftly changing needs of war. At the same time it will be necessary to draw progressively many men now engaged in war production to serve with the armed forces, and their places in war production must be filled promptly. These developments will require the addition of hundreds of thousands to those already working in war industry. We do not believe that these needs can be met effectively under present methods.

The record made by management and labor in war industry has been a notable testimony to the resourcefulness and power of America. The needs are so great, nevertheless, that in many instances we have been forced to recall soldiers and sailors from military duty to do work of a civilian character in war production, because of the urgency of the need for equipment and because of inability to recruit civilian labor.

Pending action by the Congress on the broader aspects of national service, I recommend that the Congress immediately enact legislation which will be effective in using the services of the four million men now classified as 4-F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort.

For Victory as Well

In the field of foreign policy, we propose to stand together with the United Nations not for the war alone but for the victory for which the war is fought.

It is not only a common danger which unites us but a common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples—and the peoples' hope is peace. Here, as in England; in England, as in Russia; in Russia, as in China; in France, and through the continent of Europe, and throughout the world; however men love freedom, the hope and purposes of the people are for peace—a peace that is durable and secure.

It will not be easy to create this peoples' peace. We delude ourselves if we believe that the surrender of the armies of our enemies will make the peace we long for. The unconditional surrender of the armies of our enemies is the first and necessary step—but the first step only.

We have seen already, in areas liberated from the Nazi and the Fascist tyranny, what problems peace will bring. And we delude ourselves if we attempt to believe wishfully that all these problems can be solved overnight.

Will Be People's Work

The firm foundation can be built—and it will be built. But the continuance and assurances of a living peace must, in the long run, be the work of the people themselves.

We ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult processes of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it, in the words of one American historian, "an eddy of lawlessness and disregard of human life." There were separatist movements of one kind or another in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maine. There were insurrections, open or threatened, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These difficulties we worked out for ourselves as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves.

Peace can be made and kept only by the united determination of free and peace-loving peoples who are willing to work together—willing to help one another—willing to respect and tolerate and try to understand one another's opinions and feelings.

Growing Consciousness

The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies the more we inevitably become conscious of differences among the victors.

We must not let those differences divide us and blind us to our more important common and continuing interests in winning the war and building the peace.

International cooperation on which enduring peace must be based is not a one-way street.

Nations like individuals do not always see alike or think alike, and international cooperation and progress are not helped by any nation assuming that it has a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue.

In the future world the misuse of power, as implied in the term "power politics," must not be a controlling factor in international relations. That is the heart of the principles to which we have subscribed. We cannot deny that power is a factor in world politics any more than we can deny its existence as a factor in national politics. But in a democratic world, as in a democratic nation, power must be linked with responsibility and obliged to defend and justify itself within the framework of the general good.

May Be Obstruction

Perfectionism, no less than isolationism or imperialism or power politics, may obstruct the paths to international peace. Let us not forget that the retreat to isolationism a quarter of a century ago was started not by a direct attack against international cooperation but against the alleged imperfections of the peace.

In our disillusionment after the last war, we preferred international anarchy to international cooperation with nations which did not see and think exactly as we did. We gave up the hope of gradually achieving a better peace because we had not the courage to fulfill our responsibilities in an admittedly imperfect world.

We must not let that happen again, or we shall follow the same tragic road again—the road to a third world war.

We can fulfill our responsibilities for maintaining the security of our own country only by exercising our power and our influence to achieve the principles in which we believe and for which we have fought.

Still Protesting

In August, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill and I agreed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, these being later incorporated into the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942. At that time certain isolationists protested vigorously against our right to proclaim the principles—and against the very principles themselves. Today many of the same people are protesting against the possibility of violation of the same principles.

It is true that the statement of principles in the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to each and every one of this war-torn world's tangled situations. But it is a good and useful thing—it is an essential thing—to have principles toward which we can aim.

And we shall not hesitate to use our influence—and to use it now—to secure so far as is humanly possible the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We have not shrunk from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle.

Must Not Lose Hope

I do not wish to give the impression that all mistakes can be avoided and that many disappointments are not inevitable in the making of peace. But we must not this time lose the hope of establishing an international order which will be capable of maintaining peace and realizing through the years more perfect justice between nations.

To this we must be on our guard not to exploit and exaggerate the differences between us and our allies, particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated from fascist tyranny. That is not the way to secure a better settlement of those differences or to secure international machinery which can rectify mistakes which may be made.

I should not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations—the Greek and Polish for example. But those situations are not as easy or as simple to deal with as some spokesmen, whose sincerity I do not question, would have us believe. We have obligations, not necessarily legal, to the exiled governments, to the underground leaders and to our major allies who came much nearer the shadows than we did.

We and our allies have declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to guess the kind of self-government the people really want.

During the interim period, until conditions permit a genuine expression of the people's will, wa and our allies have a duty, which we cannot ignore, to use our influence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual exercise of the peoples' right freely to choose the government and institutions under which, as freemen, they are to live.

It is only too easy for all of us to rationalize what we want to believe and to consider those leaders we like responsible and those we dislike irresponsible. And our task is not helped by stubborn partisanship, however understandable, on the part of opposed internal factions.

Good Neighbor Aim

It is our purpose to help the peace-loving peoples of Europe to live together as good neighbors, to recognize their common interests and not to nurse their traditional grievances against one another.

But we must not permit the many specific and immediate problems of adjustment connected with the liberation of Europe to delay the establishment of permanent machinery for the maintenance of peace. Under the threat of a common danger, the United Nations joined together in war to preserve their independence and their freedom. They must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving states, so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, require constant alertness, continuing cooperation, and organized effort.

Must Live and Grow

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, can be secured only

See TEXT, Page 7, Column 5.

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$7000 in Seals Sold So Far in Prince Georges

The Prince Georges Tuberculosis Association yesterday announced it had received more than $7000 of the $12,000 quota set for the sale of seals. Committee Treasurer William Bowie said he estimated that at the rate contributions were being received that the quota would be realized by February 1.

Bowie said all of the money received by the committee is spent directly in Prince Georges. Citing accomplishments of the association, Bowie said it has recently installed three X-ray machines, one each in Laurel, Hyattsville and Marlboro, services of which were made available to over 2700 people last year.

The biggest single group to use the machines last year, said Bowie, were restaurant employes. He said the X-ray examinations are made available at a cost of $1 per person. In some cases there is no charge.

Bowie also said the association now pays the salary of one full-time nurse for the county health department, one-half the salary of another nurse and the full salary of a clerk in the same department.

Chairman of the committee is Mrs. E. N. Cory, College Park, who is assisted by Mrs. Edith Graham, Dr. Ronald Bamford, Dr. W. Allen Griffith, Dr. Robert McCeney, Dr. W. B. Moyers, Dr. Louis Jimal and Dr. A. Kirk Besley.

5-Point Program Drive

The Prince Georges Council of Parents and Teachers has announced the launching of a four to five week campaign in support of the five-point teachers' program now before the Maryland General Assembly in session at Annapolis.

The program seeks to obtain adequate salaries for teachers, lowering of pupils per class to 35 or 30 in number through the employment of additional teachers, a 12-year school program, increased funds for school libraries and free tuition at State Teachers' Colleges.

Under auspices of the County P-TA, Dr. Alvin Schindler of the college of education, University of Maryland, recently addressed the District Heights Citizens Association in support of the program, and John Speicher, principal of the Greenbelt High School, is scheduled to address the Charles S. Huntemann Unit 110, American Legion, at 4528 32d st., Mt. Rainier, tomorrow at 8 p. m.

President Views 1945 as Possible Redemption Year

By the Associated Press

Here is President Roosevelt's idea of what 1945 will be, as outlined by him in his state of the Union message yesterday:

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement ni human history. It can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe. It can see the closing-in of the forces of retribution aboutthe center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial begenning of the organization of world peace. This organization must be the fulfillment of the promise for which men have fought and died in this war. It must be the justification of all the sacrifices that have been made—of all the dreadful misery that this world has endured.

Home Accidents Kill 2, Injure 81

Accidents in District homes caused two deaths and 81 injuries last week, the Red Cross Accident Prevention Service announced yesterday. One died from burns; the other was asphyxiated when a cigarette ignited his mattress. The injuries included 24 falls, 13 burns, 18 cuts and 4 cases of poisoning.

The more unusual mishaps involved a man who sustained severe cuts when a glass doorknob broke in his hand; a woman who operated a stapling machine while her finger was in it, and a woman who was pricked in the eye by a twig while undressing a Christmas tree.

New Device Speeds B-29 Bomb ay Door Opening

Wichita, Kans., Jan. 6 (AP).—Split-second opening of Superfortress bomb bay doors is one of the latest refinements in the Giant B-29, the Boeing Aircraft Co. announced today.

The doors now snap open in seven-tenths of a second and close in three seconds by means of a pneumatic actuating device. Under the former system, controlled electrically, it took 15 or more seconds to open the doors and longer to close them.

Mrs. Roberta M. Glover

Requiem mass for Mrs. Roberta M. Glover, 73, resident of Silver Spring for 35 years, who died Friday at her home, 709 Sligo ave., will be said tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. at St. Michael's Church, Silver Spring. Burial will be in Holy Rood Cemetery, Washington.

She was a native of Washington. She was a member of the Court Forest Glen, Catholic Daughters of America, the Sodality of St. Michael's Church and the Silver Spring Woman's Club.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Voigt, Washington, two sons, Maj. Joseph A. Glover, USA, recently returned from overseas and hospitalized at Staunton, Va., and Malcolm C. Glover, Silver Spring. She also leaves four sisters, Miss Ada Poore and Mrs. Clara Boderick, of Washington, Mrs. Irene Curran, Silver Spring; Sister Josephine, Order of Sisters of Providence at Aurora, Ill.; a brother, Leon Poore, Washington, and six grandchildren.

4 Key Men Appointed for Job Planning

Appointment of four prominent Alexandria residents to head subcommittees to be formed from the 37 representatives of religious, civic and fraternal organizations of the Alexandria Citizens' Postwar Employment Committee was announced yesterday by the chairman, Joseph H. Saunders, jr., 915 South Washington st.

They are: Raymond C. Brehaut of 205 Uhler ter., manager of the Suburban properties of the Washington Gas Light Co., chairman of the coordinating committee; the Rev. Norman Roberts of 506 Queen st., pastor of Methodist Protestant Church, chairman of the veterans employment committee; Charles Henry Mason, owner of the Mount Vernon Motors Co., chairman of the survey committee to determine employment needs, and Maurice D. Rosenberg, president of the Alexandria lodge of the B'nai B'rith, chairman of the committee to develop employment.

Saunders said they will serve on the executive board with the elected officers. Subcommitte appointments are expected to be made by the seven-man board at a luncheon meeting this week, probably Friday, Saunders said.

He pointed out that until organization is completed the committee cannot plan for a workable system of postwar employment in Alexandria. He has set as the three principal aims of the committee the following points:

Completion of a comprehensive survey of the available jobs in postwar industry to balance against the approximate number of returning veterans, returning war workers and the natural growth of the populaiton; finding and developing opportunities for employment if necessary; and organizing a transition from wartime to normal business conditions.

Montgomery To Stage Two President Balls

President Roosevelt's birthday on January 30 will be celebrated in Montgomery with two balls, one in the Silver Spring Armory and the other at an unspecified hall in the county's western suburban area, it was announced yesterday by Martin Iverson, president of the Montgomery Council of the American Legion, sponsor of the fund for children afflicted with infantile paralysis.

Alf C. Paul, Bethesda, and William Marvel, Silver Spring, who have directed the balls in past years, will act again as chairmen. Others named were Lauman T. Faulconer, chairman of arrangements and decorations, and his assistants, Jack Collied, Marcel Zimmerman and Mark Patterson.

Three cochairmen named to the Mile of Dimes boards are Eddie Adams, Bethesda; Joseph Fields, Silver Spring, and Harold Boldt, Rockville. Herbert Moore of Rockville was reappointed head of public school solicitation. A new committee headed by Joseph Cantrel, Bethesda, has been formed to contact the county's service clubs. Another committee to seek contributions from corporations and industries, will be headed by Lieut. Col. E. Brooke Lee.

Sound amplifications for the county will be handled by E. Brook Petty, Takoma Park, and Capt. A. A. Hileman, Bethesda. Newton Cashion, Kensington, will place boxes in business firms. Richard C. Musser is in charge of publicity.

Fifty per cent of the money collected is sent to the national foundation and the remainder retained for local use.

Army Transport Group Organizes

The Washington Chapter of the Army Transportation Association, consisting of military and civilian personnel of the Army Transportation Corps, was organized last night. The following officers were elected:

Brig. Gen. W. J. Williamson, chief of the traffic control division, president; Col. Aram Kojassar, first vice president; Maj. David D. Porter, second vice president; Capt. A. R. Skinnell, secretary; Maj. L. H. Nokes, treasurer, and Col. Frank C. Scofield, Maj. Hermann F. Carl, Capt. Don E. Cooper, and Chester C. Wardlow, directors.

The organization's magazine, Army Transportation Journal, will make its first appearance January 15, it was announced at the meeting.

Saud Reverses Policy On Pan-Arab Federation

Cairo, Jan. 6 (AP).—Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, has agreed to participate with other Moslem nations in an effort to organize a Pan-Arab federation, Egyptian political quarters said today.

The alignment of Saudi Arabia with the other Arab nations would give a powerful impetus to the Pan-Arab movement, which seeks to formulate a common policy for all Moslem areas. No reason was given for the change in the King's policy.

Canada Has No Worry About Too Few Smokes

Ottawa, Jan. 6 (U.P.).—Want a cigarette?

The wartime prices and trade board authority said today that Canada faced no cigarette shortage.

A WPTB spokesman said an expanded Canadian tobacco industry made the Dominion self-sufficient, and facilities were still available for transporting smokes in Canada as well as to soldiers overseas.

The Churchills Return

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

FLY HOME—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, who went to Athens to join him following the conference held there in an attempt to end the Greek fighting, leave the plane which took them back to England

Alexandria Court Receipts Drop in 1944

Receipts in the Alexandria Civil and Police Court for 1944 dropped to $70,166.69 from $86,254.58 for the previous year, representing a decrease of $16,087.89, according to the report of Mrs. Alma Bryan, clerk and bailiff.

Receipts and disbursements were parallel in all items except cash bonds. Of the $16,762.75 received in bonds, $16,512.75 was disbursed leaving a balance of $250 for the year.

Mrs. Bryan said that October receipts of $6521.81 were the highest of any month, but the figure was far below the record of 1943 of $9896.53 established in July. Total collections for December, 1944, were $4366.73, with city fines and fees reaching $2627.60 for the largest item of the month, followed by cash depository bond collections of $755, and collections of $733.22 from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Disbursements were reported as follows: City of Alexandria, $37,446.64; State of Virginia, $4260; clerk's fees, $221.25; sergeant's fees, $1164.50; issuing justice fees, $389.50; other collections, $4254.12; Domestic Relations Court, $6667.93.

Juvenile Crime Blow Planned By Gov. O'Conor

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6 (AP).—Governor O'Conor said today he would send a special message to the General Assembly within the next few days asking that legislation calling for indeterminate sentences for women and male offenders between 16 and 26 be passed.

O'Conor added he had "given encouragement" to Chairman Joseph H. A. Rogan, of the board of correction, and Harold E. Donnell, superintendent of prisons, to have introduced in the legislature bills calling for indeterminate sentences and "vesting the board of correction with the power to provide special treatment and work programs for inmates within certain age groups."

Under the Rogan-Donnell plan for revamping the penal system for younger male and women offenders the following features are included:

1. Male offenders between 16 and 25 years (inclusive) could be given indeterminate sentences.
2. Indeterminate sentences to be imposed upon women, except in certain offenses.
3. The present State penal farm to be designated in the future as the "State Reformatory for Males" to be used for the specialized training and treatment of the lower age group.
4. The name of the present women's prison to be changed to "The State Reformatory for Women."
5. To require the board of correction to inaugurate system for the study, classification and assignment to training of inmates of the lower age group as a necessary step toward their rehabilitation.
6. To empower the board to release such offenders when their conduct and imprisonment justifies it following their observation and the completion of work programs.
7. To enable the board of correction to transfer to the reformatory male offenders from the other State institutions to afford them the advantages of the classification and rehabilitation methods.

Virginia-Built Cruiser To Be Commissioned

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—The Cruiser Amsterdam, one of the Cleveland class and the first vessel of the United States Navy to bear the name of the New York City, will be commissioned Monday at 2 p. m. at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral C. H. Jones, commandant of the yard, will place the ship in commission and Capt. Andrew P. Lawton, who is to command the vessel, will read his orders assigning him to that post.

The ship was launched at Newport News April 25, 1944.

Kensington Man To Get Radio Honor

Russell Mizell, Kensington, Md., will be saluted as the "Good Neighbor of the Day" tomorrow over Station WMAL at 11 a. m. on a Coast-to-Coast broadcast for his habit of giving a dollar bill to each man who leaves Selective Service Board 2 of Montgomery County. Mizell has given away $3000 in the last three years.

His name was submitted by Mrs. Mildred Ford, 604 Erie ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Chest Group Nominations End Tomorrow

Tomorrow is the deadline set by the Alexandria Community Chest for additional nominations for officers supplementing the slate presented by the nominating committee headed by Patrick H. Butler, jr.

There are 22 vacancies for directors at large with three of those to be selected as president, vice president and treasurer, while an additional 12 directors will be selected by the 12 participating agencies of the Chest.

The by-laws of the Chest provide that the additional nominations may be made by petition signed by at least 20 contributing members and are to be submitted to Mrs. William Zimmerman, the executive secretary. The election is scheduled for January 22, at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the Virginia Electric & Power Co., 117 South Washington st., when the annual meeting of members of the corporation will be held. The general public is invited to attend and every person contributing to the current campaign is eligible to vote.

The slate presented by the nominating committee is as follows: Luther H. Dudley, president; Albert A. Smoot, vice president; J. Paul Tribles, treasurer.

Nominated as board members are:

David C. Book, the retiring president; Harry W. Bendall, Gardner L. Boothe, Mrs. Hary B. Caton, Walter C. Densmore, Judge James Reece Duncan, Ramone S. Eaton, Mrs. R. Leon Eddington, Mrs. Edward O. Hulburt, Dan E. Kerbel, J. Fred Kirchner, Charles Henry Mason, Dr. Thistle M. McKee, the Rev. D. L. Miles, Mrs. Glenn Ulmar Richard, Mrs. Howard C. Richards, Gorman C. Ridgely, John R. Schafe, Charles E. Slagle.

First Few Weeks After Discharge Held Vets' Worst

Capt. Eben C. Brin, with more than two years of combat experience as lone chaplain to an armored reconnaisance battalion in North Africa and Italy, believes that vets face their most dangerous readjustment period in the weeks immediately following discharge.

"From my own experience," he said yesterday, "I feel that the restlessness that results in so much later unhappiness can best be controlled if family and friends of teh veteran help ease him as quickly as possible back to a normal routine of civilian life and keep him busy."

Chaplain Brink, who left a New Jersey pulpit to enlist three years ago, is to discuss his observations of maladjustments among men overseas and in this country, over a WINX broadcast tomorrow evening at 8:05, on the subject, "Johnny Comes Marching Home—to What?"

He is now assigned to the office of the Chief of Chaplains in Washington.

Lt. Comdr. Erickson Killed in Action

Lieut. Comdr. John Lonam Erickson, 28, USN, of New York, commander of a squadron of carrier-based dive bombers, was killed in action December 15 in the Pacific. A graduate of Annapolis in 1938, Erickson had served in both the European and Pacific areas. His wife, the former Barbara Lewis White of New York, is the granddaughter of Mrs. Hollis White of 2400 16th st. nw., and the niece of Mrs. George Reed Wallace of 1661 Crescent pl. nw.

Servicemen's Dance At Gay Club Today

A far cry from olive drab and battleship gray is Servicemen's Club No. 1, 206 9th st. nw., which has been redecorated in vivid reds, yellows and blues just in time for a tea dance from 5 to 7 p. m. today.

Dodd's Orchestra will play for the event, first of its kind given at the club, with Karla Gebest of Volunteer Camp Shows as guest soloist.

Woodward Assumes New Court Post

Under the newly reorganized Maryland judiciary, adopted by the State last November, Judge Charles W. Woodward of Rockville became chief judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland yesterday. The circuit comprises Montgomery and Frederick counties.

Because of seniority, Judge Woodward automatically succeeded Judge Edward S. Dalaplane of Frederick, who was appointed to the bench of the State Court of Appeals by Governor O'Conor. The associate judges of the Sixth Circuit are Patrick Schnauffer of Frederick and Stedman Prescott of Rockville.

Judge Woodward was appointed to the bench of the Sixth Circuit in 1932 to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Robert B. Peter, who resigned because of ill health. He was elected to a 15-year term in 1934.

17 Rockville Inductees

Selective Service Board No. 1 of Rockville sent 17 registrants to the induction center at Baltimore last week. They are George Walker Darby, Gaithersburg; Guy Hansen Watkins, Dixon Miles Daughton Butt, John Henry Taylor, Wallace Wayne Gartner, Arlie Murel Kidd and Wade Daniel Tharp, all of Rockville; Russell Woodrow Allnutt, Damascus; Stanley Irwin Musgroce, Lewisdale; Walter Lee Cline, Monrovia; Joseph Leonard Andrews, Clarksburg; Raymond Leslie Grimes, Washington Grove; Clyde Owen Jerrell, Derwood.

Rev. Lacy to Speak

The Rev. Ben R. Lacy, D. D., president of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., will be the speaker at services in the Rockville Methodist Church tonight, sponsored by the Laymen's Association of the Churches of Rockville. Service men and women of the Rockville area will be guests of honor.

Masonic Group Elects

Dennis C. Simmons of Bethesda is the new president of the Montgomery County Past Masters Association. He was elected at the annual meeting of the county-wide group at Kensington, when Jack W. Wisner, Rockville, was chosen vice president and Owen F. Erb, Rockville, secretary-treasurer.

Simmons succeeded John S. Coombs, Bethesda; Wisner takes the place of John V. Hughes and Erb was reelected. The past master's degree was conferred upon Rollo E. Pollard, Preston C. King, jr., and Aaronson E. Stant, who were recently elected worshipful masters of the lodges at Kensington, Bethesda and Silver Spring, respectively. The annual banquet of the association, which was served by members of the Kensington Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, preceded the meeting.

The Pastmasters' Association comprises the present and former worshipful masters of the Masonic lodges at Rockville, Gaithersburg, Bethesda, Silver Spring and Kensington.

Candle-Light Service

A special candlelight service will be held at 7:45 tonight in the Presbyterian Church at Boyds, Md., for servicemen of the Boyds neighborhood. The pastor, the Rev. James P. Kerr, will be in charge.

Lay Council to Meet

The quarterly meeting of the Montgomery County Public Health Lay Council, which includes eight lay committees in various parts of the county, will be held tomorrow morning in the courthouse at Rockville, it has been announced by the president, Mrs. William Carter Bowles.

Roberts Named Chairman of Committee of 100

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, has been appointed chairman of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, it was announced yesterday by Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the board of directors of the American Planning and Civic Association.

Justice Roberts will succeed Delano, who has been chariman of the committee since its organization in 1922. Horace W. Peaslee was appointed vice chairman of the committee. Installation ceremonies will be held at the committee's meeting Thursday, January 18, in the parish hall of St. John's Church.

On the agenda of the committee this year are the report of the Bureau of the Budget, reorganization of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, development of a plan for slum clearance and adoption of an overall housing program.

Air Force Reveals D. C. Man Killed In Puerto Rica

Col. William Miller, commanding officer of the Grand Island, Nebr., Army Air Field, yesterday identified Corp. Clifton W. Housley, jr., 4311 37th st. nw., as one of the five men killed December 30 in the crash of a four-engine bomber at a Puerto Rican air field. The men had been based at the Grand Island field.

A report of Corp. Housley's death was carried in The Post on January 1, before the location of the crash in which he, two officers and two other enlisted men lost their lives was announced. A native of Hot Springs, Ark., Corporal Housley came here in 1933 and was graduated from Roosevelt High School. He completed two years' study at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., before he enlisted in 1942.

Belgian Woman's Fib Turns Back German Tank

Celles, Belgium, Jan. 6 (AP).—Belgians credit the "lady of the pub" with stopping some German tanks west of Celles December 24.

She was watching a German tank go west on the road before her saloon when it blew up. Shortly another Nazi tank came along and the officer demanded:

"Did that tank blow up on a mine?"

"Yes," the woman replied. "More than 2000 Americans have been laying mines on this road all the way to the Meuse for the last two days." The officer ordered the tank turned around and never did go farther west.

The woman had lied gallantly. The road was not mined.

AFL Opposes CIO Bid for World Role

The CIO can expect its bid for a role in the international labor field to be sharply challenged in the next few weeks by the American Federation of Labor.

The AFL now holds the only American seat in world trade councils, and naturally is not anxious to yield any of the prestige.

The CIO wants to revamp the International Federation of Trade Unions so as to open membership to more than one labor group from a country. This would let the CIO in, and might include the four railroad brotherhoods which have accepted invitations from Sir Walter Citrine of the British Trade Union council to attend the World Trade Union Congress in London, beginning February 6. That meeting, in which the CIO will be heavily represented, is sponsored by the British council.

It would also reopen the old argument which has involved the IFTU in other years—who is to be invited once the barrier is dropped. Besides the participating railroad brotherhoods (the conductors, firemen and enginemen, switchmen and dispatchers) there are scores of other bona-fide unions in this country which might demand membership.

Soviet trade unions, now barred from membership in the IFTU on the ground they are not free trade unions but are government-dominated, have joined with the CIO in the assault on the IFTU constitution and membership rules.

The AFL has cooly turned down the invitation to the world congress, but in the meantime it is sending Robert J. Watt, its international representative, to London. He had a big hand in blocking similar Soviet moves at the IFTU's last meeting in Zurich in 1939.

Diaper March Newest Twist In Protests

Something new in mraches on the Capital—this one at a definite toddle—will be conducted by irate babies of servicemen and warworkers (convoyed by their mothers, of course) Thursday to complain about the diaper shortage.

Protesting that diapers are not reaching the public despite a War Production Board declaration that production is adequate, a delegation of mothers has requested women members of Congress and OPA and WPB representatives to investigate the seat of the trouble.

The National Institute of Diaper Services of New York last week stated that during the past two months diaper services have not received sufficient dydies to serve the new-born infants of the Nation.

The mothers, along with representatives of national women's and maternity organizations and diaper service operators, hope to get to the bottom of the shortage. Their sentiment, it was explained yesterday, is that the situation is hitting their young 'uns below the belt.

Chiang Pledges Full Chinese Aid

By the Associated Press

Generalissimo Chaing Kaishek, addressing a dinner in honor of 70 Allied officers in Chungking, declared that although China has been at war longer than the other Allied Nations, "she does not for a moment think of avoiding her responsibilities," the Chungking radio reported yesterday.

The broadcast said that Chiang proposed a toast "to our everlasting friendship and to the coming victory of the United Nations."

Tunnell, Burton Arrive In Italy for Inquiry

Rome, Jan. 6 (U.P.).—Senator James M. Tunnell (D., Del.) and Senator Harold H. Burton (R., Ohio), members of a Senate subcommittee inquiring into war spending in North Africa and the Middle East, have arrived in Italy to consult Air Force headquarters, it was disclosed today.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen ,1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, 8 st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 5:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United States, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen open house for all service people, 2 to 5 p. m.; American Legion entertainers, Georges Boris and Miss Evlyn, 3 p. m.; folk dances, 9:30 p. m.; band balance in waltz time, 9:45 p. m.; Lillian Leonard, "Gay '90s Revue," 10 p. m.

Washington Labor Canteen, 1212 18th st. nw., 3 to 11 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.; conversational French, 7 p. m.; conversational Russian, 8 p. m.

USO, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., Java Club, 9:15 p. m.; sightseeing, 10:30 p. m.; sightseeing, 1:30 p. m.; radio symphony, hours 2 to 6 p. m.; recorded musicals, 3 to 4 p. m.; tea dance, 3:30 p. m.; musical echoes, 6 to 7 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; Showboat and sing, 7:30 p. m.; social hour, 9 to 10:30 p. m.

USO, 801 Market sp. nw., sacred musical hour, 11 a.m.; sightseeing tour, points of interest in Washington and vicinity, 2 p. m.; hymn sing, 5 p. m.; musicale, 5:30 p. m.; informal social hour, 8 to 11 p. m.; buffet supper, 6 to 8 p. m.

D. C. Reaches 150.2% of Goal In Sixth Loan

Final reports yesterday showed the District had reached 150.2 per cent of its 94-million-dollar Sixth Loan goal while E bond sales reached 116.4 per cent of the 30-million-dollar quota.

This report covered sales through December although the drive officially ended the middle of last month.

The total for all District sales reached $141,159,000 and Series E bonds totaled $34,910,000. Sales to individuals, exclusive of Series E bonds, totaled $18,789,000, or 117.4 per cent of the 16-million-dollar quota. Total individual sales amounted to $53,700,000, or 116.7 per cent of the 46-million-dollar quota.

Corporation sales totaled $87,460,000 or 182.2 per cent of the 48-million-dollar quota.

W. J. Waller, chairman of the District War Finance Committee, yesterday expressed pleasure that the report had come at a time when the fighting forces are facing critical battles.

"Never have our troops confronted more grueling and crucial battle tests than today," he said. This campaign shows the home front is backing up the fighting men."

Ted R. Gamble, national director, wrote Waller, in part:

"I am particularly delighted at these results."

Canadians Split German Forces Below Po River

Rome, Jan. 6 (AP).—Canadian tanks and infantry have split German forces by a surprise blow near Italy's east coast and are chasing the enemy along the southern shores of a huge inland lagoon 31 miles south of the Po River, the Allied command announced today.

The left flank of the Dominion troops, who overran Sant' Alberto in a thrust 8 miles north of Ravenna, was secured by a victory of British and Canadian forces over powerful German armor east of Alfonsine. Alfonsine is 6 miles southwest of Sant' Alberto.

Ten miles southwest of Alfonsine the last German was routed from a Senior River bridgehead near Cotignola, and thus the British Eighth Army won almost undisputed control over the east bank of the stream from the Apennine foothills 31 miles northeastward to the lagoon, the Valli diComacchio.

Both German and American patrols ranged aggressively through the mountains on the U. S. Fifth Army front south of Bologna, but brilliant moonlight reflecting on the snow made surprise difficult.

Despite the difficulties, some combat parties prowled behind the German lines for 24 hours at a stretch. Patrols also were out on the Tyrrhenian coastal sector.

Bad weather yesterday limited fighters and fighterbombers to 600 flights in support of ground forces in the eastern Po valley.

Father Shot Dead After Argument; Boy of 17 Held

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP).—Seventeen-year-old Harry E. Byers, Jr., held in connection with the fatal shooting of his father, Harry E. Byers, Sr., 47, today was taken to his home for re-enactment of the shooting.

The elder Byers' body was found in a snowdrift near here yesterday. His son was nearby in the family automobile, which was stalled in the snow. Assistant County Prosecutor T. Vincent Martin said the youth confessed shooting his father after an argument over the repair of their car.

Martin said that under the Ohio law, the boy first will be charged as a delinquent in juvenile court. The case will be reviewed by Judge Clayton W. Rose and, if circumstances warrant, he will be bound over to the grand jury.

Deer, Cat Enliven Day in Cumberland

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 6 (AP).—A frightened deer, apparently chased down from the neigboring West Vifginia mountains, galloped into Cumberland yesterday and before hundreds of startled onlookers sought refuge in the storm sewer of Wills Creek.

And as if this weren't enough of animal drama for one day, while Street Commissioner Hunter B. Helfrich and Regional Game Warden Joseph A. Minke shooed the young doe to safety, a domestic cat came floating down the stream on a block of ice. The feline rescued itself by jumping to dry land at the Baltimore Street Bridge.

British Destroyer Lost

London, Jan. 6 (AP).—Loss of the British destroyer Aldenham, which won distinction in Mediterranean convoy work, was announced by the admiralty tonight. Her skipper, Comdr. J. G. Farrant, was among the survivors, but other details were not disclosed.

Arthur M. Scott

Funeral services for Arthur M. Scott, 63, chief of the Patent Office's mail and files division here who died Friday at his home at 527 Crittenden st. nw., after an illness of three months, will be held at 3 p. m. Tuesday at the S. H. Hines funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Burial will be in Congressional Cemetery.

A native of Washintgon, Mr. Scott had been a Patent Office employe for the past 45 years. He was a member of Lafayette Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

A widower of almost 20 years, Mr. Scott leaves a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Cronan, and a sister, Miss Eleanor Scott, both of Washington.

D. C. Man Gets Bronze Star Posthumously

An infantry private who gave his life in the performance of outstanding service last July in France was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star, which was presented yesterday to his wife in ceremonies at the Pentagon.

Six other Washington area men have been awarded decorations, including the Legion of Merit, and a battalion commander in the Twenty-ninth Division was cited for meritorious achievement in combat.

Pfc. Day Canterbury, 28, Army infantryman, who was killed in action in Normandy on July 11, 1944, was awarded the Bronze Star which was give nto his wife, Mrs. Alice E. Canterbury, 3223 Minnesota ave. se., by Maj. Gen. C. F. Thompson, commanding officer of the Military District of Washington. Mrs. Ida Hunter of 277 Carroll st. nw., mother of Private Canterbury, witnessed the presentation.

Legoin of Merit Medals were awarded to:

Col. Augustine S. Janeway, of 4531 45th st. nw., who was cited for outsatnding service from May, 1942, to April, 1944, when he observed air-raid protection systems in England and planned the training program which resulted in comparable protection for the United States. He is here on duty as chief of protection services at the Office of Civilian Defense.

Col. Russell L. Viltrup of 4819 N. Washington rd., Arlington, Va., who was commended for exceptional ability displayed while on duty in North Africa and Italy. He now serves with G-, Headquarters, Sixth Army Group.

Col. Bernard A. Bridget of Washington, and Chandler, Ariz., was cited for services in the AAF Western Flight Training Command where as project officer of William Field he brought about its construction and effective operation within a short time.

Col. Edward S. Shattuck, whose wife lives at 1660 Lanier pl. nw., was decorated for high qualities of leadership and organization as chief legal officer for the Selective Service System from September, 1940, to October, 1944. Recently, he was transferred to the Civil Affairs Division of the Army and sent overseas.

Those who won Bronze Star Medals were:

Lieut. Col. Francis Thomas Eagan, 42, USMC, now home on leave with his famil yat 3250 Highland pl. nw., cited for maintaining a continuous flow of vital supplies to front-line troops despite devastating enemy fire during the Peleliu Island assault. Veteran of operations on Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester and the Palau Islands, Colonel Eagan had been in the Pacific for 30 months with the First Marine Division.

His three children, Ellen, 16; James, 12, and William Michael, 7, live at the Highland pl. address.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. McDonald, jr., commander of a tank destroyer battalion supporting the Eightieth Infantry Division, who demonstrated "outstanding ability and sound judgment in his coordination of tank destroyer-infantry tactics during action on the Western Front." A West Point graduate, class of 1935, Colonel McDonald is the son of Col. R. C. McDonald of the Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Stuart G. Fries of 3505 Woodley rd. nw. was cited for meritorious achievement in combat as commander of a battalion in the Twenty-ninth Division in France from June 6 to July 10. The son of Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries (retired), who served as chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in France during World War 1, Colonel Fries holds the Bronze Star and the Silver Star.

San Antonio Wants No Gas-Bribed Gypsies

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 6 (U.P.).—The Mayor of San Antonio wished the Mayor of Portland, Oreg., weren't so public-minded today, and threatened to throw 100 gypsies into the clink if they arrive with the aid of gasoline cajoled out of OPA officials.

While the Mayor of Portland basked in public thanks over his persuading the gypsies to move to San Antonio and his intercession with the OPA, Police Commissioner P. L. Anderson stomped out of the local mayor's office warning. "If they come, they'de better have money to pay fines, because we're going to jail them as vagrants."

10 Killed, 12 Blinded By Alcohol in Paris

Paris, Jan. 6 (U.P.).—Ten persons, including six British soldiers have died from drinking adulterated alcohol stolen from an Amiens railway station, while at least 12 persons have become blinded, the French Press Agency reported today.

More deaths are expected the dispatch said, adding that 12 Russians left in the area by Germans were gravely ill.

Three railroad employes who stole and sold the alcohol were also arrested.

Streetcar Tour Maps Of D. C. Are Issued

Six thousand "self-guide" maps for two-hour tours of Washington by streetcar have been distributed to 14 service club information desks by the War Hospitality Committee.

Two tours are mapped, one for the Capitol, the Supreme Court, and the Library of Congress; the other for the Washington Monument and the Smithsonian Institution.

Drug Store Buys Soffee For Cigarette Standees

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Charlie Landau's drug store took pity today on the shivering souls who stand in line twice a day to wait for cigarettes to go on sale.

It paid a nearby restaurant to serve hot coffee to the standees.

33 Maryland Men Reported As Wounded

By the Associated Press

The War Department announced yesterday the names of 33 Marylanders who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area. The next of kin already have been notified and advised of any changes in the status of the wounded soldiers.

Wounded from the counties included:

Pvt. Ralph M. Baker, son of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Baker of (Route 5) Hagerstown.

Pvt. Edwin G. Beard, husband of Mrs. Frances E. Beard of Hagerstown.

Pfc. George E. Donley, son of Mrs. Sadie Donley of Edgewood.

Pfc. Leon G. Ebersole, son of Mrs. Mary M. Marshall of Sharpsburg.

First Lieut. Robert A. Forsberg, son of Charles Forsberg of Rockville.

Pfc. Herry W. Hill son of Mrs. Meta Shockley of Salisbury.

Pfc. Walter E. Hill, son of Mrs. Netty P. Hill of Finksburg.

Corpl. George Holloway, son of Lee F. Holloway of Hurlock.

Pvt. John B. Lewis, husband of Mrs. Margaret Lewis of Williamsport.

Staff Sergt. Richard D. McCloskey, husband of Mrs. Lucille Mccloskey of Cumberland.

Pfc. Charles K. Pedersen, son of Mrs. Anna Pedersen of Essex.

Pfc. Willard E. Phelps, son of Mrs. Lulu Phelps of Gaithersburg.

Corpl. Ernest M. Pueschel, jr., son of Mrs. Mabel Pueschel of Cumberland.

Pfc. Samuel T. Roberts, husband of Mrs. Betty N. Roberts of (Route 1) Rockville.

Pvt. Nimrod T. Walker, son of Mrs. Bessie P. Walker of Clenelg.

Pfc. Norman J. Welk, son of Mrs. Florence Welk of Westminster.

The rest of the Maryland casualties were from Baltimore.

Judge, General At Odds Over Case Dismissed

Newport News, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Warwick County Circuit Court Judge Frank Armistead said yesterday he had received a letter from Brig. Gen. John R. Kilpatrick, commanding general of the Hampton Roads port of embarkation, criticizing the action of Trial Justice W. E. Hogg in dismissing a case involving an alleged theft of Government property by a civilian employe of the Army.

The judge said that he did not consider the latter a formal charge and that unless there was some allegation of improper conduct there was no action for him to take as the circuit judge.

Justice Hogg, in his comment on the letter, said "any man has the right to criticize my judgment of the law and to disagree with my deduction of facts from the evidence," but, he said, he objected to some portions of the letter which he described as going beyond the limits of such criticism.

Judge Armistead said the matter was brought for discussion at a conference he arranged with Justice Hogg, an attorney in the case, and certain HRPE officers representing General Kilpatrick.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 6 (AP).—Salable cattle, 800; calves, none; compared Friday last week: Good and choice medium weight and weighty steers, 25-50 higher; other grades and all grades yearlings, 25 up; trade generally active although medium grades under pressure at close; top yearlings 17.65, next highest price 17.60; top 1300-lb. steers, 17.35; bulk all representative grades and weights, 13.50@16.75; heifers, steady to 25 higher, top 15.75, bulk 11.75@15.00; no strictly choice fed heifers here; cows in every liberal supply; canners, cutters and common beef cows closed 50 to 1.00 under week's high time; others weak to 50 off; strictly good slipper cows showing little change; bulls 25 or more higher, others lost most of early advance; closing very dull; vealers firm at 15.50 downs; stock cattle scarce, strong to 9.75@12.00, with choice yearlings and meaty weighty feeders up 13.00 and 13.25, respectively.

Salable sheep—500; total, 1500; compared Friday last week: Highly competitive market daily, all grades and classes generally 25 higher with aged ewes 25-50 up; week's bulk good and choice fed wooled Western lambs, 13.25@15.00; top, 15.50; most late sales, 15.50@15.60; several loads just-good lambs, 15.10@15.15 and up to 15.35 late, medium and good, 13.50@15.00; not much below 14.00; six doubles 86-lb. Kansas wheat field lambs, 14.50; good and choice, mostly good grade fed clipped lambs wearing fall shorn pelts, 14.50@14.60; good and choice yearling wethers with considerable fall growth, 13.35@13.50; medium and good, 12.25@12.75; aged slaughter ewes, 5.50@7.75; common kinds, 5.50@6.50, with six doubles good and choice 134-140 lb. Kansas wheat field offerings, 7.75; part-load shearing lambs, 13.75, few feeding lambs, 12.50@13.25.

GOLDEN MUSCAT GRAPES

A wonderful grape. Clusters of immense size, up to 3 lbs. Write for FREE CATALOG. STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. 15, Geneva, N. Y.

Bomb Ring Made of Virginia Pulpwood

Associated Press Photo

ONE OF 1200 PRODUCTS—Curtis W. Hutchins, director of the pulpwood division of WPB, Governor Darden and William A. Wright, chairman of the State Conservation Commission, examine a bomb ring made of Virginia pulpwood. It is one of more than 1200 pulpwood products produced in the State for war purposes

B. & O. Reports New Records Many in Year

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported today that during 1944 it hauled more passengers and freight for longer distances than ever before in its history and broke records "so fast . . . we could hardly keep up with the developments."

C. W. Van Horn, vice president in charge of operation and maintenance, also said that receipts from passenger traffic scored to an all-time high; that record gross and net train loads were established; and loaded car dispatchment records from terminals broken.

Besides, new daily loading records were made, and the number of cars hauled per engine hour increased.

Van Horn said in addition to a "tremendous volume" of passenger traffic, the road in 1944 handled an average daily loading of 12,400 freight cars, enough to form a train 105 miles long. This did not surpass the 1929 record, but the output—measured in terms of gross ton miles exceeded 1929 by 45 per cent.

Total receipts of the railroad for 1944 were approximately $388,000,000—the largest in the company's history, J. J. Ekins, vice president in charge of accounting and freight claims reported. The record peacetime year, 1923, netted $285,029,307

Payrolls of the company amounted to 175 million dollars, and passenger revenues in 1944 were in excess of 50 million dollars, highest in the railroad's history.

WJEJ

1240 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy.
10:00 Bible Class.
10:30 News; Organ Melodies.
11:00 Church of the Brethren.

AFTERNOON

12:00 Pilgrim Hour.
12:30 Lutheran Hour.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir.
1:30 Rev. J. Zeller.
2:00 Sky Riders.
2:30 Bull Cunningham.
2:45 Tunes for Today.
3:00 Roosty of the AAF.
3:30 Nick Carter.
4:00 Organ Melodies.
4:30 Mississippi Snowboat.
5:00 Let's Face the Issue.
5:30 The Shadow.

EVENING

6:00 Quick as a Flash.
6:30 Upton Close.
6:45 Home Makers.
7:00 Revival Hour.
7:00 Home Front Quartermaster.
8:15 Souvenirs.
8:30 Happened During Week.
9:45 Jeanie Beattie.
9:00 Steel Horizons.
9:30 Cedric Foster.
9:45 Piano Fantasy.
10:00 Earl Wilson.
10:15 Leonidas Witherall.
10:30 To Be Announced.
10:45 Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Music Depreciation.
11:30 Sign Off.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

WSVA

550 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

7:00 Rev. Malden.
7:30 News.
7:45 Tips and Tunes.
8:00 Morning Varieties.
8:15 Red Cross Program.
8:30 Hymn Time.
9:00 Bres dfast Club.
9:45 Rev. B. M. Slye.
10:00 Lutheran Hour.
10:30 Organ Reveries.
10:45 Church Services.

AFTERNOON

12:00 Twelve o'Clock Show.
12:30 News.
12:45 Adams Family.
1:00 Bible Hour.
1:30 Voice of the Army.
1:45 Music for Sunday.
2:00 News.
2:15 Hasten the Day.
2:30 Voice of Prophecy.
3:00 Pan American.
3:30 Treasury Salute.
3:45 Soldiers of Press.
4:00 Dance Time.
4:15 Belgium Relief.
4:30 Brandt's Fashions.
4:45 News.
5:00 Old Fashioned Revival.
6:00 Sign Off.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Harrisonburg, Va.

WFVA

1300 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Young People's Church.
8:30 Voice of Prophecy.
9:00 News.
9:15 Sunday School.
9:45 Morning Melodies.
10:00 Baraca Bible Class.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 First Baptist Church.

AFTERNOON

12:00 News.
12:30 Musical Matinee.
12:45 Susanne Kaye Sings.
1:00 J. Kennedy.
1:15 Music by Marais.
1:30 Concert Hall of the Air.
2:00 Revival.
2:00 Listen, the Women.
3:30 Lutheran Laymen.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small.
5:30 Hot Copy.
6:00 Philco Summer Hour.
7:00 Sign Off Melodies.

FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Fredericksburg, Va.

WFMD

930 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

7:00 Bishop Russell Smith.
8:00 Gospel Radio Church.
8:30 The Rev. John North.
9:00 Rev. E. E. Marquiss.
9:45 Rev. B. M. Slye.
10:30 Full Gospel Church.
11:00 Warren Sweeney.
11:05 Dr. John Pitcher.

AFTERNOON

12:00 News.
12:15 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Hymns.
1:45 Edward Murrow.
2:00 Dorothy Foster.
2:15 Greenmount Church.
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra.
4:30 Electric Hour.
5:00 Family Hour.
5:45 William Shirer.

EVENING

6:00 Quiz and Harriet.
6:30 Toasties Time.
7:00 Kate Smith Hour.
8:00 Blondie.
8:30 To Be Announced.
9:00 Revival Hour.
10:00 Take It or Leave It.
10:30 We, the People.
11:00 World News.
11:15 Vera Brodsky.
11:30 Hal MacIntyre's Orchestra.
12:00 News, Sign Off.

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Va. Lutherans Weigh Mission Loan Proposal

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Plans for a 1945 convention were made and a proposal for setting up a $50,000 home mission loan fund discussed at a meeting here yesterday of the executive council of the Lutheran Synod of Virginia over which Dr. J. J. Scherer, jr., presided. Dr. Scherer, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, of Richmond, is also president of the Lutheran Synod.

The proposed home mission fund would be created for more effective home mission work within the bounds of the Lutheran Synod of Virginia. Under terms of a report made yesterday by Dr. R. Homer Anderson. Chairman of the committee on the home mission loan fund, it would operate when a minimum of $50,000 has been paid into its treasury. It would have "as its primary purpose the provision of funds with which to aid in the development of new home mission congregations in the synod."

By action of the council, the 116th annual convention of the synod will be held in St. Mark's Luthern Church, Roanoke, on Tuesday, February 6.

WINC

1400 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Heavenly Gospel Chorus.
8:30 Meditation.
9:00 Blue Correspondents.
9:15 International Sunday School
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Radio Bible School.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 Church Service.
12:00 War Journal.

AFTERNOON

12:30 Faith of Our Fathers.
1:00 John B. Kennedy.
1:30 Serenade.
2:00 Revival Hour.
3:00 Listen the Women.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Where Do We Stand?
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING

6:00 Concert Hall.
6:30 That's My Name.
6:45 Book Parade.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Quiz Kids.
8:00 Greenfield Chapel.
8:15 Tony Dalton.
8:30 Keepsakes.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music Society.
9:30 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Listen, the Women.
10:30 Sign Off.

WINCHESTER, VA.

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New Virginia Church Council To Open Parley

Richmond, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—The newly-organized Virginia Council of Churches will hold its first conference here Tuesday and Wednesday.

Dr. Ernest Trice Thompson, council president, said representatives of more than 500,000 church members in Virginia are expected to attend the conference which will be interracial.

All meetings will be held at Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church.

At the opening session at 3 p. m. Tuesday, Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, will speak on "Uniting for a Common Task," and Dr. Roy A. Burkhart, of Columbus, Ohio, will discuss "The Church and the Home."

At the Tuesday night session, Dr. Burkhart will discuss, "Let the People Be the Church," and Dr. Thompson will speak on the subject, "Members of One Body."

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, secretary of the Department of International justice and goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and Dr. E. Stanley Jones, missionary evangelist, author and missionary to India, will be the Wednesday morning speakers.

Sessions on Christian education, evangelism and worship, comity and missions, social education and action will be held Wednesday afternoon.

The conference will vote upon the nomination of the Rev. Henry Lee Robison, director of religious education in State institutions, as executive secretary of the council, and upon the nomination of the Rev. Minor C. Miller, present executive secretary of the Virginia Council of Religious Education, as associate general secretary.

A youth conference, sponsored by the United Youth Council of Virginia, will be held Monday and Tuesday.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP). (WFA, Office of Distribution)—CATTLE—Receipts, 50. Compared week ago: Slaughter steers steady; heifers strong to 25 higher; cows and bulls 25 to mostly 50 higher; stockers and feeders scarce, unchanged; week's top 15.50; bulk good, 14.50@15.25; medium to good, 12.00@14.00; common, 10.00@11.50; good heifers, 14.00; common and medium, 10.00@13.50; medium beef cows largely 12.00@12.50; cutter and common, 8.50@11.50; canners, 6.50@8.00; shelly individuals down to 5.00; good beef bulls, 13.00@13.50; top sausage bulls, 12.50; bulk cutter to medium, 9.00@12.00; small lots medium and good feeder steers, 10.00@12.25.

CALVES—Receipts, none. Compared week ago: Vealers largely 1.00 higher; weighty slaughter calves scarce, steady; good and choice, 120-250 lbs. vealers, 16.00 to mainly 17.00; common and medium, 10.50@15.50; culls around 9.00; few medium and good 300-450 lbs. slaughter calves, 10.00@12.50; cull and common, 6.00@9.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 75; nominally steady, not enough good and choice hogs to make a market; good and choice 160-260 lbs. barrows and gilts, good and choice, 120-130 lbs., 13.50@13.75; 130-140 lbs., 14.00@14.25; 140-150 lbs., 14.50@14.75; 251-300 lbs., 14.70@14.95; good sows over 400 lbs. selling for less. Compared with week ago, 160-180 lbs. barrows and gilts, 30 higher. All overweight and sows steady.

SHEEP—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: Fat wooled lambs and slaughter ewes steady; practical top and popular price, 15.50; good and choice wooled lambs mostly from 70 lbs. up, 15.00 to mainly 15.50; common and medium, 10.00@13.50; culls around 8.00; extreme down to 5.00; choice lightweight slaughter ewes, 6.00; bulk common to good, 3.00@5.50; few culls around 2.00.

Charlottesville Trio Listed on Casualty List

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 6 (Spl.). Two local men, Sergt. Hovey S. Dabney and Pfc. John M. King, have been reported missing in action, the first over Germany and the other in Belgium.

Meanwhile, Staff Sergt. John Nelson Gillum, jr., who previously was listed as missing in action over Germany since November 5, was killed in action, according to a War Department message received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Gillum. A B-17 Flying Fortress gunner, he visited here last July on furlough, after completing 30 bombing missions over enemy-held Europe. He had been awarded the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and had received a presidential citation.

Sergeant Dabney, 21, radio-gunner on a B-17 (Flying Fortress) bomber based in Italy, was reported missing since December 18. The son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Dabney, he was previously employed at the National Bank and Trust Co. He entered the service two years ago yesterday, and went overseas in October.

Private King, son of Mrs. Oscar W. Black, of this city, has been reported in action since December 18, when the Germans started their furious counterattack, according to a War Department message received yesterday by his wife, Mrs. Louise Craddock King, of Shadwell.

Pfc. George C. Trenary

Winchester, Va., Jan. 6.—Pfc. George C. Trenary, 19, attached to the Medical Corps of Gen. C. H. Hodges' First Army, was killed in action in Germany on December 14, according to word received here by his mother, Mrs. Ethel Trenary. The Medical Corpsman was inducted into the Army while he was a senior at Handley High School, where he played on the varsity football team for two years and took an active part in other scholastic activities. He was a member of the Sarah Zane Fire Company.

Sergt. Elmer N. Rankin

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Staff Sergt. Elmer N. Rankin, 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Rankin of Cherry Run, near here, was killed in action in France December 21, his parents were advised by the War Department yesterday.

County Jar Elects

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 6.—State's Attorney Morgan C. Harris was elected president of the Allegany County Bar Association at the annual meeting. He succeeds Morris Baron. Other officers are C. William Gilchrist, vice president; Paul M. Fletcher, secretary; Noel Spier Cook, treasurer; F. Brooke Whiting, William C. Walsh and D. Lindley Sloan, directors.

Lon Johnsons' Rites Set; Head Of Va. Canners

Bedford, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Funeral services for Lon D. Johnson, 61, State president of the Virginia Canners Association, who died at his home here yesterday, will be held at 2 p. m. Sunday at Bedford Baptist Church.

Johnson was born in Bedford County and moved here in 1922. For the past 17 years he has been manager of the Bedford agency for the Greyhound Bus Co. He was president of the Bedford town council for 10 years.

Surviving are his widow, three children, two brothers and a sister.

Mrs. Della B. Mace

Cambridge, Md., Jan. 6 (AP).—Mrs. Della Briley Mace, widow of Dr. John Mace, died today in Cambridge Maryland Hospital of a heart ailment. Born at East New Market, Md., in 1874, Mrs. Mace had been a resident of Cambridge Since 1893.

She is survived by two sons, Dr. John Mace, jr., of Cambridge, and Capt. Burnam Mace; three sisters, including Mrs. Peyton Gordon of Washington. Funeral services will be held Monady.

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Under the Crowns at Monte Carlo

Photo by Larry Gordon

At Monte Carlo—Two of America's favorite entertainers, Dean Murphy and Pepsi-Cola, keep the girls smiling at gay Monte Carlo, one of New York's swanky supper clubs. Babs Beckwith and Catherine Murray make a beautiful audience. Dean and Pepsi—take a bow. Advt.

UP AND DOWN THE COAST LINE

America's New Industrial Frontier

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The South has been called the nation's "No. 1 economic problem." It might have been recognized that any problem presents a challenge, and a challenge an opportunity. Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, seems to have recognized that fact.

Writing in a recent issue of THE AMERICAN MERCURY on "The South's Economic Opportunity," he declares that this section is moving into an era of industrial and social development that will astound the world.

Declaring that the section has always had great material resources and a favorable climate, it has, with the war, acquired large-scale industrial know-how and substantial accumulations of regional capital. And throughout history this triumvirate has been an unbeatable combination. "People," he says, "who talk about the South of 1944 as if it were the South of 1939 or 1929, simply do not know the facts."

Listing as one of its greatest assets the 200,000,000 acres of commercial forest area on which the South has 35 billion feet of old growth hardwood—the only large reserve in this country—Mr. Nelson foresees the expansion of already established industries and many new industries—hardwood items, chemicals, rayon, cellophane, plastics—rising out of this one natural resource.

* * * * *

He expresses the belief that within the lifetime of the next generation the South's resources, skills and capital will bring the section into the vanguard of world industrial progress, while its fresh social vitality will contribute enormously to the shaping of a greater America and a richer world.

If you are interested in industrial plant sites or distribution facilities in the Southeast, we shall be glad to recommend suitable locations. Our research staff is also available for comprehensive studies with respect to industrial possibilities in our territory. Inquiries will receive prompt and confidential attention. J. M. Fields, Assistant Vice-President, Wilmington, N. C.

Editorial from THE (COLUMBIA, S. C.) STATE

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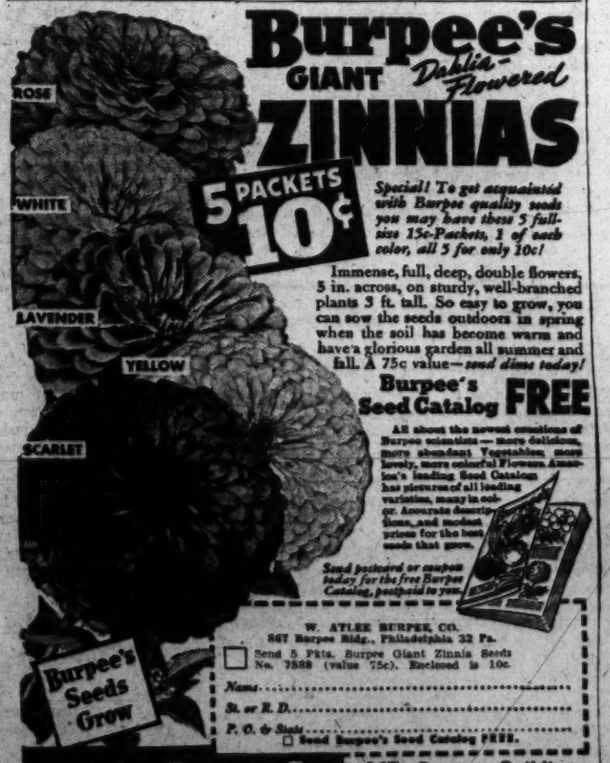

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President's Message Blow to Sports World

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

The fact is that baseball is still very much on the spot in the office of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization boss . . . his aides, who made the survey that prompted Byrnes to hang up the official "objection" sign for the continuation of horse racing, asked him last week "how about baseball?" Said Byrnes: "I'm no reformer, and I like baseball, but if cutting out baseball is going to help the war effort and you men report as much to me a couple of months hence, we'll cut baseball out." . . . the Mexico City track inspired no confidence in the honesty of racing there when a battery turned up in the hands of Jockey Oscar Pernia just before the featured race on New Year's Day. The rider was exonerated for turning in the tip, but Trainer Mony DeSwann and his 23-horse stable were barred permanently . . . Lieut. Comdr. Ray Flaherty has been offered the highest coaching salary in pro football by Dan Topping, Brooklyn owner, contingent on Flaherty's discharge from the Navy . . . George Marshall's Redskins will cooperate with the Office of Defense Transportation as usual by going to San Diego, Calif., for pre-season training as usual in August. If Jimmy Byrnes cracks down on pro football, Marshall asked for it . . . the headquarters of the Jersey City team in spring training at Lakewood, N. J., will be the former home of the late John D. Rockefeller.

POVICH

The Naval Academy football coaches, Comdrs. Oscar Hagberg and Rip Miller crash-landed in North Carolina last week when ice on the wings forced their plane down. They brushed the tops of trees but were unhurt . . . Yankee Stadium was the most productive home run spot in the American League last year with 103 of the league's 459 homers hit there . . . and Griffith Stadium as usual, witnessed the fewest homers, 22 . . . the White Sox and Athletics failed to get a homer in Washington and the Red Sox made only one . . . Johnny Lindell, of the Yankees, was the only man in the league to make at least one homer in every city . . . Esquire Magazine asks this department these questions and gets these answers: What is your choice as the greatest baseball game ever played? Seventh game of the 1924 world series; who was the greatest all-around player? Ty Cobb; who was the greatest straightway hitter? Roger Hornsby; who was the greatest base runner? Cobb; who was the greatest fielding infielder? Charlie Gehringer; who was the greatest fielding outfielder? Tris Speaker; who was baseball's greatest screwball? Rube Waddell; greatest umpire? Bill Klemm; greatest world series? 1924, Nats vs. Giants; which do you think the more effective type of baseball manager, the driving John McGraw type or the genteel Connie Mack type? McGraw.

The Baltimore group that tried to promote professional basket ball at Uline's areana dropped $5,000 before folding . . . When Branch Rickey was a catcher for the Yankees in 1907, he caught only 11 games during the season, but made nine errors, and on one afternoon the Washington club stole 13 bases against Rickey . . . according to Mike Kelley, owner of the Minneapolis ball club, the late Judge Landis had planned to resign as baseball commissioner and expressed the hope that Leslie O'Connor would get the job . . . O. J. Lee, world traveller and bowling enthusiast, was arrested in Japan a few years back when the Japs suspected that the bowling ball he carried in a leather case was a bomb. They made him pitch it overboard . . . of all the sports least threatened by the office of War Mobilization, boxing has the fewest worries. It takes only two men to make a fight and they can be 4-F's . . . to men who want to rush into pro football as a business venture, the National Football League serves warning that six of the ten teams in the league have suffered financial losses totaling $2,500,000 . . . The Chicago Cardinals, Cleveland Rams and Pittsburgh clubs have never had a money-making season and 1944 was the first for the Philadelphia Eagles.

Joe DiMaggio, on his return from Pearl Harbor where the best ball players in the armed services gathered for the recent Army-Navy world series, declared that the best pitcher he faced was Chief Specialist Walter Masterson, former Nat. . . . "Masterson's fast ball is only a shade slower than Feller's," said Dimaggio, "and if the war ends in another year he'll be one of the top pitchers in the majors." . . . A recent survey shows that there are 106,944 black bear in the United States, 207,769 elk, 176,613 antelope, 11,584 moose and more than five million deer. . . . Branch Rickey is in favor of a Federal sports coordinator in Washington, but President Ed Barrow of the Yankees says there's no need for one. . . . Eddie Eagan, former Yale boxer and Olympic bob sledder, is now the leading candidate for one of the two vacant jobs on the New York Boxing Commission. . . . The statement by the Douglas and Lockheed aircraft plants in California that no increase in absenteeism was noticeable during the racing season, doesn't jibe with what James Byrnes' investigators reported. . . . George Varoff, who held the world pole vault record, has been missing since December 7 in a flight over China, the Air Force reports.

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

Toots Shor, a fat fan we know, comes up with a good suggestion in connection with the private poll we are taking among the country's baseball fans to get their ideas on who should next be elected to the Cooperstown Hall of Fame.

CONSIDINE

"The combination of Tinker, Evers and Chance should be voted bodily into the Hall of Fame," Shor writes. "After nearly 40 years their names are still fresh in the memories of fans. Their names are a slogan, a part of the American language.

"The way the Hall of Fame voting is now conducted, it will take many years before all three can make the grade. Maybe all three will never make it. Putting one or even two of them in would be a case of breaking up the best-known and best-loved infield combination the game ever had. They should be elected in a body."

Toots' other votes are for Mel Ott ("because he holds more records than anybody who ever played in the National League, and because he's a great manager"), Miller Huggins, Mickey Cochrane, Frank Frisch, Ross Youngs, Rube Waddell and Roger Bresnahan.

Huggins still leads in the fans' voting, with Clark Griffith and Bresnahan in strong contention, as we used to say around an extinct form of American sport named racing. Griffith is getting votes from all over the country, and one even came in from M. A. Davis, jr., of Montreal.

Even the umpires have friends. Joe O'Grady, an Albany fan who, like Shor, would also like to see Tinker-Evers-Chance put into the shrine at the same time, chimes in with:

"There are 27 men in baseball's Hall of Fame, 13 placed there by a special committee, 14 by the baseball writers of America. Yet, conspicuous by its absence, is the one group which has done more through the years to establish and maintain the honesty of the game itself than any other group connected with baseball. I mean umpires, of course. There aren't any of them in the Hall of Fame.

"Up until about 20 years ago it was worth an umpire's life to call 'em as he saw 'em. Thirty and forty years ago it was no uncommon sight to see an umpire escorted from the field surrounded by a cordon of police, with a shower of pop bottles raining down around him. In many cities the 'cordon' consisted of a lone cop. I can even remember 'way back, when umpires were taken to their hotels under police escort and held there half the night before it was possible to disperse the mob.

"Still they had the courage to stay in there and call 'em the way they thought they should be called. In passing, it is interesting to note that when the gamblers fixed the 1919 World Series, the last ones they thought of approaching were the umpires. If the umps in that series had been dishonest it would have been a perfect fix.

"I believe that the names of Bill Klem, Silk O'Loughlin, Tim Hurst (who made probably the most courageous decision baseball ever saw, when he called Merkle out for failing to touch second in that famed 1908 Cubs-Giants game), and others who have toiled faithfully and honestly down through the years to make the game

See ON THE LINE, Page 7, Col. 3.

Touchdown Fete to Hear Byrd, Flynn

Twelve-hundred persons will claim every available inch of seating space Tuesday night when the Touchdown Club of Washington stages its tenth annual dinner at the Hotel Statler.

Senators, representatives, Cabinet officers, military and business leaders and outstanding athletes, coaches and personalities will be prominent among those present.

Dinner Chairman Hugh P. (Bingo) Flynn last night announced that Dr. Harry C. (Curley) Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, will deliver the key address. Jimmy Conzelman, popular vice president of the St. Louis Browns, and Jack Lavelle, a scout and member of the coaching staff of New York's football Giants, also will make speeches.

The annual dinner has been oversubscribed since its announcement, and it has been necessary to refund several thousand dollars to those seeking reservations.

Griffith Indorsed

In a special ceremony Tuesday night, Clark C. Griffith, Washington Baseball Club prseident, for the third successive year will receive the Touchdown Club's unanimous indorsement for a berth in baseball's Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Another outstanding guest of honor will be the Rev. John J. Kehoe, S.J., now affiliated with the Mission Band of New York, who was moderator of athletics during Georgetown University's golden era in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

Of unusual interest will be the awards made athletes of national and local importance.

No. 1 award goes to Glenn Davis, Army's fine halfback and national collegiate scoring leader of the Nation during 1944, who will be presented with the Walter Camp Memorial Trophy by Hon. Samuel Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Davis has been voted the outstanding All-America football player.

Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift of the Marine Corps will award the Knute Rockne Memorial Trophy to Don Whitmire, Navy's great tackle, voted the outstanding All-America lineman of 1944.

Lieut. Bill Dudley, Randolph Field's back, will be presented with the Lieut. Robert Smith Memorial Trophy reserved for the outstanding service player of the year by Hon. Fred Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, while Bob Considine, nationally known columnist and editor of "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," awards The Touchdown Club's Trophy to Leroy Zimmerman, Philadelphia Eagles' back and outstanding professional player of the year.

McDonald Trophy

The Arch McDonald Trophy for the outstanding District college football player of the year goes to Bill Greer, Maryland back, who will receive the award from Russ Hodges, due to McDonald's illness. J. Edgar Hoover, director of The Federal Bureau of Investigation, presents Touchdown Club trophies to Joe Buell, Tech back, outstanding District area high school player, and Tony Musolino, Bullis Prep guard, outstanding preparatory player of this vicinity.

Justice William O. Douglas will award Touchdown Trophies to four outstanding college intramural athletes, namely: Robert R. Auray, Georgetown; Gene Sklarz, Catholic University; Tommy Graham, Maryland, and Lloyd Price, George Washington University.

Special entertainment rounds out the program.

Speaker's 1st Pilot, Ben Shelton, 66, Paralysis Victim

Terrell, Texas, Jan. 6 (AP).—Ben Shelton, 66, who sent Tris Speaker to everlasting baseball fame, dier yesterday of paralysis after three years' illnes.

It was in 1906 that Shelton, manager of the Cleburne, Texas, club and a great third baseman in his playing days around the turn of the century, looked over Speaker, a rookie left-hander who could hit.

Cleburne was about ready to release young Tris. But Shelton, known as "Gentleman Ben" to Texas League followers, saw possibilities in the hurler who could pound the horsehide. So he sent him to the outfield and called on his pal, James J. Maloney, to teach Speaker the tricks of the trade.

Tris sped to the big league to become the greatest center fielder of all time.

Shelton played at Galveston, Houston, Corsicana, Temple and Dallas and managed Temple, Galvaston, Houston and Waco, in addition to Cleburne.

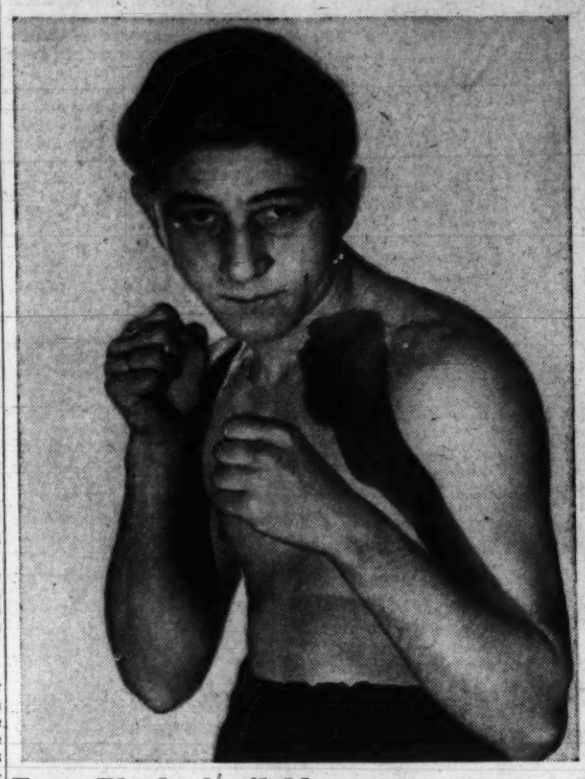
Cleveland Rams Sign Five Gridders

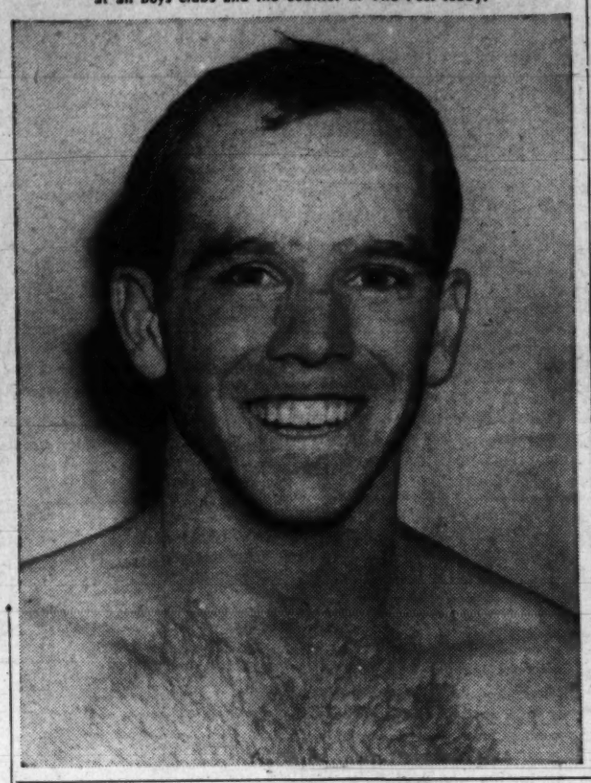
Cleveland, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Cleveland Rams announced today acquisition of five more football players, bringing to 16 the number signed since the close of the 1944 season.

Four of the men are serving with Army and Navy, and one has a medical discharge. They are:

Fred Naumetz, former College all-America center; Leonard (Butch) Levy, 260-pound Minnesota guard, signed in 1942, but called to service before the season's opening; Ralph Ruthstrom, halfback formerly of Sam Houston State Teachers and Southern Methodist, discharged from the service; Joe Yackinich, Fordham tackle; and Walter Zquiezynski, La Fayette halfback.

Threats in Post A. A. U. Battle of Belts Ring Event





Harry Ismer, left, and Tom Hollon, below, Apollo A. C.'s lightweight and welterweight, respectively, are two of the early favorites for individual championships in the senior class and are expected to add materially to Apollo's total in the race for the senior team championship trophy, the coveted Washington Post-D. C. A. A. U. award. The tournament, outstanding fistic event of the year for amateurs, is expected to draw an all time record entry list for an amateur ring tournament locally and starts Janury 18 t Turner's Arena. Entry blanks are now available at all boys clubs and the counter in The Post lobby.

Entry Blanks Available

Gyms Full of Action as Boys Drill for 'Battle of Belts'

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

Ambitious youngsters wasted little time in buckling down to serious training for The Washington Post-District of Columbia A. A. U. Battle of Belts Boxing Championships yesterday as official entry blanks were made available in every boys' club in town.

The tournament, largest and most important of the year for local amateurs, is expected to draw the heaviest and classiest entry list of any previous local tournament in history. Classes in both senior and novice divisions range from the 112-pound class to heavyweight and entries will be accepted by any coach at any of the boys' clubs or at The Washington Post Sports Department after 5 p. m. daily and Sunday.

From St. Mary's Boys' Club, Alexandria, to Prince George's Boys' Club, Hyattsville, the gyms were humming with activity as fistically inclined youngsters were intent on getting into the finest possible shape. Bags were being punched unmercifully, ropes were skipped and the lads were shadow-boxing and sparring in every availble gym.

The youngsters will be battling for one of the finest arrays of prizes ever assembled locally. For individual winners in both senior and novice classes gold and silver belts will be awarded respectively as well as bathrobes and trunks, suitably lettered. Winners of the senior class also will be taken to Boston on April 1 for participation in the National A. A. U. championships.

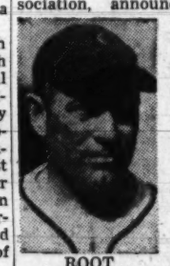
Team trophies include the beautiful Washington Post-AAU silver mounted boxing ring for the club winning the senior title. The winning novice team will receive the handsome silver Migiel J. Uline Trophy.

In addition, individual awards will include beautiful wristwatches which will be presented to the outstanding senior and novice winners; outstanding senior and novice runner-ups and the outstanding serviceman scrapper. These awards will be presented by the District Boxing Commission, Atlas and Touchdown Clubs and "Bo" Bregman, local sportsman.

Entries close for novices January 16 between 7:30 and 9 p. m. at the District Boxing Commission offices in the New Municipal Center, 3d st. and Louisiana ave. nw., and for seniors January 23, also between 7:30 and 9 p. m., a twhich time contestants will be weighed in. Contestants will be restricted to 1 pound overweight in their respective classes, which are, for both seniors and novices, 112-pound, 126-pound, 135-pound, 147-pound, 160-pound, 175-pound and heavyweight classes.

Columbus AA Club Signs Charlie Root As Player-Manager

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP).—A. L. Banister, president of the Columbus Club of the American Association, announced today the signing of Charlie Root, former Chicago Cub pitcher, to manage the Redbirds during the 1945 season.



ROOT

Root succeeds Nick Cullop, who resigned recently to become manager of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Banister said Root signed a player-manager contract and expected to do considerable relief pitching. The 45-year-old Root managed Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League last season and pitched in 22 games.

Root has been in organized baseball since 1921 and was a mainstay of the Chicago Cub hurling staff for many years.

Banister said the new manager would spend the remainder of the winter at his California ranch and would come here early in the spring to direct the Redbirds' spring training program.

Cage Bears Meet New Jersey Reds At Arena Today

The Union City (N. J.) Reds, with young "Dutch" Dennert, nephew of the creator of the pivot on the basketball court, will clash with the Washington Bears this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dennert, mainstay of the St. Francis College team for three years, has served in the armed forces as a paratrooper, having been discharged for injury. He will reenter the service next month.

Associated with him will be Otis Shows, picked as All-American while at the University of New Mexico two years ago; Red Pasch, formerly of John Marshall College; Red Conaty, a 10-year pro with the Celtics and Visitations; Tim Brosnahan, St. Francis star; Pete Caruso, former Celtic, and John Quantanio, once a member of the Seton Hall wonder five.

The Bears line-up will consist of "Pop" Gates, "Sugar" Cain, Zack Clayton, Johnny Isaacs and Tarzan Cooper, with "Flip" Jackson and Jackie Bethards in reserve.

East Group Buys Horse Sales Firm

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Fasig-Tipton Co., for the past half-century one of the leadnig thoroughbred sales firms in this country, has been sold to a group of Eastern braeeders headed by Maj. Kenneth Gilpin of Boyce, Va., and W. H. La Boyteaux of Holmdel, N. J., it became known today.

Other members of the group were not named nor was the price given.

The sales in New York ere dropped by Fasig-Tipton in 1939 and hen the Kentucky breeders formed their own sales company, Mrs. Tranter disposed of the Lexington, Ky., sales paddock at public auction.

Matty Bell Promoted

Athens, Ga., Jan. 6 (AP).—Madison (Matty) Bell, former head football coach at Southern Methodist University and presently athletic director for the Georgia Navy Preflight School here, has been advanced to a full commander in the Naval Reserve.

Tropical's Program Raises $30,018 for Needy Horsemen

Miami, Fla., Jan. 6 (U.P.).—Officials at Tropical Park announced today that the relief fund for needy horsemen affected by the national racing halt, realized the sum of $30,018 from extra races run during the few days that the track here was open.

This sum, the announcement said, represented the 7 per cent "take" of the mutuel play on the seven extra racing events. In addition the percentage which usually goes to the American Totalisator Co. was donated to the fund by that organization.

The fund will be administered by a board to track employes who apply for financial assistance.

San Mateo, Calif., Jan. 6 (U.P.).—William P. Kyne, general manager of the Bay Meadows race track, proposed today that the $105,000 turned over to the California Breeders Association by the track during wartime racing be allocated for the aid of horse owners distressed by the racing ban.

Kyne reported that Bay Meadows raised $1,363,596 during 1944 for war relief and rehabilitation, the largest amount contributed by any track in the United States.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL
Ellis Island Coast Guard, 66; Princeton, 43.
Navy Flebes, 55; Randolph-Macon, 16.

McLaughry Back as Coach At Dartmouth

Hanover, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP).—The return of "Tuss" McLaughry as head football coach and the make-up of a 1945 nine-game gridiron schedule was announced today by William H. McCarter, director of athletics at Dartmouth.

McLaughry, who coached the Indians during the 1941-42 seasons obtained a leave of absence to accept a commission in the Marine Corps. During the past two years he has been stationed at the Parris Island base. It is understood that he will be discharged on February 1.

He signed a three-year contract with Dartmouth in 1941, after serving 15 year sas head coach at Brown University.

During McLaughry's absence, Earl Brown, former assistant coach at Brown and Harvard, filled in as Dartmouth's head coach. Brown expects to be inducted into the armed service about the time McLaughry returns to Dartmouth.

The feature of Dartmouth's next football schedule is a return engagement with Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., on October 13. It also includes an unprecedented trip to Syracuse, a return to Princeton's schedule and a third successive game with Holy Cross to be played in Hanover.

Dartmouth's schedule: September 29, Holy Cross; October 6, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 13, Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; 20, Brown; 27, Syracuse at Syracuse, N. Y.; November 3, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 10, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 17, Cornell; 24, Columbia at New York.

Babe Ruth Voted Greatest Athlete Of Past 25 Years

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6 (AP).—Members of the Connecticut Sports Writers Alliance today announced they had voted Babe Ruth the outstanding athlete in the past quarter of a century and would present him with a plaque at their Gold Key Award Dinner here January 29.

Dan Parker, sports editor of the New York Daily Mirror; Ken Strong, former All-America football star and the New York Giants' ace punting specialist during the past pro gridiron campaign, and Pete Foley, veteran Connecticut scholastic athletic coach, will receive the gold keys.

Previous gold key recipients include Connie Mack, Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen, the late Bill Slocum, and George Weiss, vice president of the New York American League baseball club.

Service Stars Clash Today In Lilly Bowl

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 6 (AP).—Some 8000 fans are expected to watch the Army All-Stars meet the Navy All-Stars for the football championship of Bermuda tomorrow afternoon at the third annual Lily Bowl game. West Point and Annapolis have provided uniforms and equipment.

Although neither team has played any official games, observers have installed the Navy a slight favorite. The Bluejackets romped away with an easy 19-to-0 victory last year and Army won the 1943 contest by a 1-point margin, 19 to 18.

Coach George McKinnon of the Navy, who played for Northwestern in 1938, is banking on Dan Vargo of Akron, Ohio, as quarterback and Chief Specialist Chester Wimberg of Egg Harbor City, N. J., as halfback. Among his linemen are Center Edward Zak of New York University, and Right Tackle Tom Neill of Illinois State.

Capt. Buck Murphy of Jessup, Ga., former Georgia Tech star, will be coach and kuarterback for the Army team. Sergt. Joe Fritts from Mercer U., Fordham's Corpl. James Kirk and Charlie Painter of Rocky Mount, N. C., round out the Army backfield.

Army, Navy Elevens Meet In Poi Bowl Today

Honolulu, Jan. 5 (U.P.).—More than 20,000 service men and women will pack Furlong Field near Pearl Harbor tomorrow when some of the Nation's greatest football players will perform for the Army Air Forces and avy Squads in the Pacific's first Poi Bowl classic.

The Navy, coached by Lieut. Comdr. Gerald (Tex) Oliver, former head man at the University of Oregon, is a slight favorite. Capt. Ed Hennig of Texas is mentor of the Army eleven.

Yanks' Mel Queen Passes Physical

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—Mel Queen, 26-year-old hurler for the New York Yankees, passed his pre-induction examination today.

Capt. A. J. Bloom of the Huntington induction center, announced that Queen "has been found acceptable for general military service."

Queen, who won six games for the Yankees after joining them in August last season, was returning to Wellsburg this afternoon to await his call for induction. He is married and has two children.

Posthumously

Writers Select Major Griffith As Football's Man of the Year

Des Moines, Jan. 6 (AP).—Posthumous selection of Maj. John L. Griffith, former Big Ten Conference commissioner as football's man of the year in 1944 was announced today by the Football Writers Association of America through its secretary, Bert McGrane.

The late commissioner emerged the winner of the Football Writers trophy by a narrow margin over Carroll Widdoes, coach of Ohio State's unbeaten team, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces.

Others nominated by football writers from coast to coast were Col. Earl Blaik, United States military Academy football coach, and Leslie Horvath, Ohio State's all-America back.

Previous winners of the award were Comdr. Tom Hamilton of the Navy in 1942 and Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg of the College of the Pacific in 1943.

"Griffith's influence on athletics was widespread," the association announcement said. "He assumed the leadership in the fight to continue football and other college sports throughout the war years as a means of helping to prepare men for military service.

"His efforts continued until the day of his death on December ", 1944. He frequently conferred with Government and manpower leaders in Washington in behalf of the colleges. His contributions through the years included leadership in the fight of the Big Ten Conference against recruiting and proselyting."

4-F Edict Will Affect All Branches

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

The blackest day for professional sports since Pearl Harbor was recorded yesterday when President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, recommended that all 4-F's be funneled into essential war industry.

For baseball and professional football, if was a virtual "this is it" declaration, perhaps meaning a shut-down, if Congress enacts the legislation asked by the President. The major leagues operated last year with 281 4-F's on the rosters.

Baseball had been hopeful of operating next season with the help of the 233 4-F's among the 530 men on the big league payrolls. The proportion of 4-F's in pro football is even higher.

Job Jumpers Face "Work or Fight"

Affected, too, will be the ball players who left jobs in war industries to play ball. The legislation asked for closely approximates the "work or fight" order of 1918 that caused the big leagues to close down.

The Bailey-May bill introduced in both Houses of Congress yesterday, spells out the recommendations of the President, and is expected to pass. It provides also induction for all 4-F's who jump war jobs, into a special armed service labor battalion without the usual veterans' benefits.

In a move to give speedy effect to the President's recommendations, Army and Selective Strvice officials agreed yesterday on the lowering of Army physical standards under which great numbers of athletes previously were classified 4-F. Two weeks ago War Mobilization Director Byrnes called upon Selective Service to re-examine all 4-F's.

Four Nat Regulars Affected

On the Washington club, six players, four of them regulars, are directly affected by the new program, and on other teams there are 4-Fs in greater proportions. The Nats' 4-F's are Pitchers Dutch Leonard and Roger Wolff, Second Basemen George Myatt and Fred Vaughan, Shortstop Johnny Sullivan, and Outfielder Jake Powell. The Nats squad lists only three over-age players.

The entire infield of the pennant-winning Browns of last season held 4-F cards, and three of the team's outfielders risked deferred ratings by leaving war jobs to play ball full time.

Baseball's hopes of surviving this newest crisis apparently hinge on the owners' ability to field teams of overage players and part-time performers who are also holding war pobs. In any event, the caliber of big league ball would be the lowest in history.

Tribe May Be Manegerless

The Cleveland Indians may be managerless. Lou Boudreau accepted an off-season job in a war plant at Chicago last week. He is a 4-F, and under the law asked, 4-Fs who jump war pobs are to be inducted into labor battalions. His may be the typical case of a 4-F ball player who is reexamined and inducted, or who is frozen to his war job if he seeks to return to baseball.

The chief hope of professional sports is that the situation may be eased off with a better turn in the war outlook in the coming months, and that players will be called only as they are needed in vital labor areas, or where induction quotas are threatened with a shortage.

The demand for "work or fight" legislation, threatens also the caliber of professional golf and college football and basketball. Many colleges have maintained their teams with the help of 4-F students and, such headline golf stars as Byron Nelson and Sammy Byrd have been holding 4-F cards. It is expected that many colleges will abandon varsity football for the duration.

"Bad News," Says Griff

In his action banning horse racing in the United States, James F. Byrnes said he was contemplating no general ban on sports, but the effects of the legislation asked for by the President could so far strip sports of its manpower as to cause their abandonment.

Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington club, views the new situation as "bad news for baseball but not necessarily fatal for baseball." He declared that "baseball has no complaints as long as it is a general law and athletes are not being discriminated against. I think we'll be able to put teams on the field and give the country good baseball despite this turn of affairs. We're content to go along with overage players and those who may not meet the lowered physical standards."

Maryland Hunting Permit Sales Drop

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 6.—The Maryland upland game season was marked by a great decline in the number of licenses issued in Allegany County and a drop in the amount of game bagged, according to Regional Game Warden Joseph A. Minke.

Records at the court house showed a total of 1282 state-wide licenses issued during the year, along with 4555 county licenses and 18 non-resident permits to hunt.

The migratory bird season will continue until January 20, with wild ducks, geese and brant insluded. The muskrat season will continue until March 15 while the raccoon and opossum season continues through January 31.

Va. Fighters Open Season On Weekend

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 6.—The University of Virginia's boxing team gets started next week-end with a home match against Emory an Henry as the Cavalier basketball team takes to the road for a series of games away from home.

Virginia's court team plays V. M. I. in Lexington next Wednesday and North Carolina in Lynchburg next Saturday. Before the Cavalier basketeers play at home again January 24 against the Richmond Naval Training School they also play games away from home with Hampden-Sydney and with Virginia Polytech.

Hahn Coaches Boxing

Archie Hahn, who is again doubling as coach of boxing and of track, has a promising squad that he is preparing for the opening match of what is to be Virginia's twenty-third season of intercollegiate boxing.

Emory and Henry, which was defeated here last year, 6½ to 3½, is one of four ring teams the Cavaliers are boxing this winter. The North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School and Penn State will also be met in the home ring, while the only match away from home will be against North Carolina early in February.

The Navy brought boxing to Emory and Henry and the Wasps are for a second season coached by Chief Athletic Specialist Jess Alderman, former coach of boxing at the University of Mississippi. He has been working with the V-12 unit at Emory since June 1943. The match with the Virginians is the second of seven scheduled by the Wasps this season.

3 Veterans Return

Jim Elkins, who boxed as a bantamweight two seasons ago, Bill Barnett, junior-middleweight, and John Gianakos, light-heavyweight, both of whom had a little experience last winter, are the only members of the Cavalier squad who have previously performed in the collegiate ring.

Virginia5s basketball game in Lexington on Wednesday is the first of two meetings with the V. M. I. Cadets, but next Saturday's Lynchburg engagement is the only one scheduled with North Carolina's White Phantoms. Last winter Virginia not only defeated Carolina, 39-36 but won both games from the Cadets.

Gibson, Byrd Tied for Lead In L. A. Golf

Los Angeles, Jan. 6 (AP).—Tacking up a 68, the best round thus far, Leland Gibson of Randolph Field, Tex., moved into a tie with Sam Byrd, Detroit, today in the second round of the 72-hole Los Angeles Open golf tournament. They posted 36-hole totals of 142.

Gibson, former professional at Kansas City., Mo., developed a pitching and putting streak on the second nine to card a spectacular 31 after a dull outgoing effort of 37. He had a first round 74. Par for the 7000-yard Riviera course is 35-36-71.

Sammy Byrd Cards 77

Long hitting Byrd, meanwhile, came through with 72 to add to his first round 70. He was co-leader yesterday.

Byrd and Gibson were among the early starters today, but whether their scores would stand for the lead was debatable. First round leader Harold McSpaden of Sanford, Me., was among the top contenders to be heard from later in the day.

Hard luck played a small part in Byrd's round. On the first hole his ball was buried in the turf just off the green of the 513 yard stretch. A spectator had stepped on it. He had to dig it out with a wedge shot and took a par 5 instead of having a fairly easy chance for a birdie. He missed a short putt on the eighteenth, taking a bogey 5 to cap the round.

Byrd linked a pair of 36's for his eighteen and apparently had a grip on first place when Gibson came in with his three-under-par card.

Gibson, whose tournament golf was interrupted when he went into the armed forces, found his old game on the back nine, after taking bogeys on the fourth and ninth.

Rams in All Putts

He rammed in putts from all distances to grab birdies on the tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth holes, the rest pars.

A stroke behind the co-leaders was Claude Harmon, Grosse Point Wood, Mich., with a 71-72—143.

Mike Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y., had a 72 for a two-day total of 146 while Zell Eaton, Los Angeles, and Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., had 73s today for 36-hole totals of 148.

Veteran Leo Diegel of Tucson, Ariz., PGA titleholder in 1928-29, withdrew from the tournament today, after an opening round of 80.

Rec. BadmintonTourney Will Start on Jan. 15

Competition in the annual D. C. Recreation Department's badminton championships for men and women, will get started on January 15 and run through January 22, at Central Center, 13th and Clifton sts. nw.

Entries will be accepted at the Tennis Shop, 1141 15th st. nw., or the Recreation Department, 3149 16th st. nw. Single entries will close Friday at 6 p. m.

Irish Coach Married

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 6 (AP).—Miss Julia Krukowski of Hammond, and Walter Ziemba, assistant football coach at the University of Notre Dame, were married today in a log chapel on the Notre Dame campus by the Rev. Thomas Brennan, C.S.C.

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRIES
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The Fight Racket

By Al Costello

Boxing comes back to life this week and for the next two months Promoters Goldie Ahearn and Joe Turner, operators of the Liberty A. C. and Turner's Aena espectively should get even fo the beatings both have taken during the winter.

Many things of importance, not to mention interest, will be happening including the appearance of "Sugar Ray" Robinson of Uline's Arena Wednesday night; the pro debuts here of Joe Gannon and Frank Sweeney, Washington's National welterweight and middleweight amateur champs, respectively, at Turner's Arena; The Post-A. A. U. Battle of Belts championships at Turner's starting January 18, and the elevation of Bee Bee Washington as an accepted main bout fighter after over a year's apprenticeship in the preliminaries, also scheduled for Turner's.

Afte almost a month's abstinence, local fans should be baout ready to come out for a little action. It looks pretty good for the promoters if not a little busy for the box office boys, who, incidentally, would love it to pieces.

Robinson's appearance should attract. In meeting Billy Furrone, dusky Philadelphian, "Sugar Ray" is meeting a rough and tough boy who figures to make a scrap o fit. Furrone fought the sensational Billy Arnold when Arnold was knocking 'em over as fast as they dug 'em up for him and both times the fight was too close for Arnold's comfort.

The last time they met, John Webster, capable boxing writer of the Philadelphia Inquirer, wrote that Furrone was giving Arnold quite a going over most of the way and even hinted that the split decision should have gone Furrone's way.

What's god enough for John Webster is good enough for us. Furrone, therefore, must be a pretty rugged boy. We regard Webster as one of the keenest boxing writers and ring analysists in the business.

Incidentally, there's quite a human-interest story attached to one of Furrone's latest fights. He kayoed another Philadelphian named Billy Mattone. Mattone suffered a brain concussion and partial paralysis from the beating he took.

The call came for blood donors and Furrone and his manager, baldish Jack Puggy, responded. Puggy's blood matched and the transfusion was made. Mattone is oue of the hospital today, but his fighting days are over.

Furrone must be a t tough boy.

As long as everybody has started nominating new members for the Boxing Commission, we would like to chip in our mite. Incidentally, ni case anybody's interested, the appointments of the present commissioners have until July 1, 1947, to run under the new boxing bill which was signed December 20 by President Roosevelt. So, perhaps, we're a little premature in revealing our candidates.

Inasmuch as teamwork should be a requisite and inasmuch as there are three members we would like to suggest "teams" of three for the jobs, which now pay $2400 per annum to both Claude Owen and Tom Morgan but which leaves Police Inspector Clarence Talley out in the cold. Here's some of our candidates:

Winken, Blinken and Nod.
Three Blind Mice.
Three-Star Hennessy.
The Andrews Sisters.
The Three Little Pigs.
The Three Sisters.
The Three Stooges.
Three of the four Hawaiians.
Many, Jack and Moe.
Three-base hit.
Three Jills in a Jeep.
Martin, Barton and Fish.
Three fingers in a glass.
Three bucks across the board at Charles Town.
Three Feathers.

We originally thought of campaigning for the trio consisting of Sam (The Mumbler) Sobel, Pfc. Ben (Evil Eye) Finkle and Jockey Jake (No Boy) Jacobs but thought better of it when some one suggested that such a trio doubtless would be "anti-symetrical," yet.

JABS AND JOLTS—Dixie Lee Oliver is not going to fight on the Joe Turner-Gabe Menendez opening show of the year, January 16. . . . Turner and Menendez plan to operate every week from now on, shifting to a Tuesday when Ahearn has a card at Uline Arena. . . . And Oliver, who was red-hot after his victory over Gus Dorazio, will remain on ice until the 23d, one day later than Ahearn's production at Uline's, which is now tentatively scheduled for the 22d. . . . Some fun coming up, eh, Kid? . . . Ahearn is still trying to land Jimmy McDaniel, the local boy who had to go to the Garden via the Pacific Coast and kayo Aaron Perry to gain recognition in this, his home town. . . . If Furrone goes well against "Sugar Ray" Robinson, he may be McDaniel's foe, if permission of "Muggsy" Taylor, Philly promoter, who has first call on Furrone's services for an Arnold bout, is obtained. . . . Joe Gannon, who won the National AAU amateur championship last sphing in Boston as an outgrowth of The Post-AAU local tournament, will box on a Norfolk card, January 12. . . . Herbie Jones and Frank Sweeney, the latter National AAU middleweight champ, are also expected to box on the same card for Promoter Chris Dundee. . . . Add candidates for District of Columbia Boxing Commission: Walter (Pounds) Haight—he carries a lot of weight!

'Sugar Ray' to Report Today for Workouts

Ray "Sugar" Robinson, a combination boxer and puncher ranked among hte great welterweights of the era, reports here today to complete training for his scheduled 10-round boxing bout with Philadelphia Billy Furrone at Uline Arena Wednesday night.

Both Furrone and Robinson are to work out in public at the Lberity A. C. gymnasium today when Furrone swings into action at 2 p. m. and Robinson follows an hour later.

Robinson will be heavily favored, but Furrone will be conceded an excellent chance of making a strong showing. The Philadelphia Negro twice lost split decisions to Billy Arnold at a time Arnold was being hailed as knockout king of the welterweights.

Furrone also has defeated Mayon Padlo, one of the better welters, and has never been knocked out. He is strong and a good puncher, and is credited by many with having both outsmarted and outpunched Arnold in their last bout at Convention Hall, Philadelphia.

Robinson's great record shows a total of 33 knockouts and 12 decisions as against only 1 defeat. The "Sugar Boy" lost on decision to Jake Lamotta in Detroit, February 5, 1943, but turned the tables three wesk later. He previously had outpointed La Motta in New York on October 2, 1942.

Robinson otherwise has run over and also knock out both Fritzie Zivic and Izzy Jannazzo. He has scored twice each over Sammy Angott and Marty Servo and has defeated Henry Armstrong.

Furrone has accepted short money and an outstanding opponent on short notice in order to break into Washington. He is awaiting a third bout with Arnold in Convention Hall, Philedelphia, on February 5, and intends challenging Jimmy McDaniel to a Uline Arena showdown in the event he makes a strong showing against Robinson Wednesday.

UCLA Considering Several Coaches

Los Angeles, Jan. 6 (AP).—The line is forming for the football coaching job at UCLA which Edwin C. (Babe) Horrell vacated by resignation Thursday.

Among those being considered are Slip Madigan, formerly of St. Mary's and now at the University of Iowa; Buck Shaw, former head man at Santa Clara; Jimmy Phelan, formerly at the University of Washington and now at St. Mary's. Also in the running are Ray Richards, UCLA line coach, and Bronko Nagurski, Bruin backfield coach, who turned in their resignations with Horrell.

25 Events Slated In D. C. Boys Club Swimming Meet

Twenty-five events have been scheduled for the Boys' Club of Washington's city-wide swimming championships which are scheduled for February 15 at Eastern Branch, 17th and Massachusetts ave. se. Action will be divided into four age groups.

A record entry is expected for the tournament. Invitations to compete in the meet have been extended to the Ambassador Hotel, Shoreham Hotel, Jewish Community Center, YMCA and many other organizations.

Entry blanks are available now at the Eastern Branch Club. Applications may be made by mail.

The age groups and events are as follows:

11 years and under—25-yard free style, 25-yard breast stroke, 25-yard backstroke, 75-yard medley relay.

13 years and under—25-yard free style, 25-yard breast stroke, 25-yard backstroke, 100-yard free style relay.

15 years and under—50-yard free style, 50-yard breast stroke, 50-yard backstroke, 200-yard free style relay.

18 years and under—100-yard free style, 100-yard breast stroke, 100-yard backstroke, 150-yard medley relay.

Heurich Offers Year's Best Card Tonight

The best program of the Heurich Basketball League to date will be staged when the three league leaders — Senate Beer, Perrusos Cafe and Kavakos Grill—take to the Heurich gym floor tonight. Senate tangles with Naval Research on the 8 p. m. spot while Perrusos goes against Kavakos an hour later. Starting the triple header at 7 will be Naval Ordance against TWA.

Feature of the bill is the Perrusos-Kavakos affair, bringing together teams which have lost only once. The former has won four while its opponent has taken five. Perrusos, the defending champion, is the favorite and expected to be at its best. In addition to its regular lineup of Barry Kreisberg, John Schmerick, Lenny Mills, Si (Pop) Wagman and Nick Fillah, Perrusos will have such recent additions as Red Auerbach and George Garber, both of whom starred for George Washington U. in 1940.

Kavakos has some of the hottest pot shots in Bob Berry, Knocky Thomas and Bob Custer and Perrusos will have to set a speedy pace to stay in front.

Tom Ross, 61foot 7-inch center; Ollie Tipton and Ralph Bennie, Senate starters, are extremely consistent in threading the hoop, too. This and the ball retrieving and handling of Tom (Whitey) Wilson and Jack Barry make the Brewers favorites. At the present time, Senate has sole charge of the loop lead, boastin six victories and one setback. As long as Research keeps its smooth-playing operatives together, dhowever, the Blue an White will remain troublesome. Most effective point getters on the Research unit are Harry Anderson, who was All-American at Tennessee; Paul Busse of Princeton and Herb Snyder.

Don May of Michigan State, Jack Laffey of Worcester Tech and Larry Feldman of Brooklyn College are the Naval Ordnance aces who will present the greatest threat to TWA. The latter's most spectacular player lately has been Bill Pearce, a dazzling breaker and layup artist.

D. C. Coaches Offer All Amateurs Free Ring Instructions

Free amateur boxing classes have been established for any youngster desiring to learn under capable supervision at the following clubs and under authorized coaches of the Metropolitan Amteur. If a boy shows enough he ateur Boxers' Coaches Associawill be entered in the Washington Post-D.C.A.A.U. Battle of Belts championship tournament, which starts January 18 at Turner's Arena.

Apollo A. C.
645 H st. ne.
Billy Blake, coach

Liberty Amateur Boxing Club
419 9th st. nw.
Lew Hanbury, sr., coach

Merrick Boys' Club
608 Massachusetts ave. ne.
Lou Jamieson, coach

Pete's Southwest A. C.
472 N st. sw.
John Kennett, coach

St. Mary's Boys' Club
418 Duke st.
Alexandria, Va.
Naiman Massey, coach

Boys' Club of Washington
17th and Massachusetts ave. se.
Steve Mamakos, coach

Boys' Club of Washington
Georgetown Branch
2726 M st. nw.
Joe Brown, coach

Prince Georges Police Boys' Club
Annapolis rd.
Hyattesville, Md.
Kenny Mischauer, coach

Mount Rainier Boys' Club
Mount Fainier, Md.
Fred Buckholtz, coach

List of Prizes

To the outstanding senior winner:

Wristwatch offered by the District of Columbia Boxing Commission.

To the outstanding novice winner:

Wristwatch offered by the Touchdown Club of Washington.

To the outstanding senior runner-up:

Wristwatch offered by the Atlas Club of Washington.

To the outstanding novice runner-up:

Wristwatch offered by the Atlas Club of Washington.

To the outstanding serviceman contestant:

Wristwatch offered by "Bo" Bregman, local sportsman and manager of Frankie Wills and Bee Bee Washington.

On the Line . . .

From Page 6

the great success it is, should be represented in a niche in the game's Hall of Fame."

Dizzy Dean has been getting quite a few votes. "Baseball always has room for someone who, besides having the stuff, is no shrinking violet," sums up R. E. Powell, Savannah, Ga., writer in voting for the great Diz. Mark Hanna, of New York, expresses the feeling of most of those who have voted for Huggins when he writes:

"'The Miller' was certainly a lightweight-hitter, but was a very foxy second baseman and we all know how great he was as a manager. Despite the fact that when he managed the Yanks he had a great array of talent—someone had to mold those carefree guys into a winning unit. He did that."

One old-timer, George Dorney, of New York, casts a ringing vote for John Montgomery Ward, a college star in the 1870's, a member of the Providence team which won the National League pennant in 1879, an original New York Giant, star of the first "World Series," when he played for Brooklyn, model for early baseball paintings, star of the Temple Cup series in the early 1890's, prominent lawyer, golfer and baseball writer in after life.

Trouble with that, however, is that no one who finished his playing career before 1900 is now eligible to get into the Hall of Fame. Also barred, if tacitly, seems to be Gen. Abner Doubleday, credited with starting the game at Cooperstown in 1839, though the general himself never claimed such a thing.

Anyway, the polls are still open. Send me your selections and that's the way I'll vote when the time comes for the baseball writers to elevate another name, or names, to the mecca of all old and young ball players' hope, the Hall of Fame.

TEXT

From Page 3

through institutions capable of life and growth.

Many of the problems of the peace are upon us even now while the conclusion of the war is still before us. The atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination to find a common ground of common understanding, which surrounded the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing the democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which these preparatory conversations were directed.

We and the other United Nations are going forward, with vigor and resolution, in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.

The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure in this supreme endeavor.

Offer Practical Method

We believe that the extraordinary advances in the means of intercommunication between peoples over the past generation offer a practical method of advancing the mutual understanding upon which peace and the institutions of peace must rest, and it is our policy and purpose to use these great technological achievements for the common advantage of the world.

We support the greatest possible freedom of trade and commerce.

We Americans have always believed in freedom of opportunity, and equality of opportunity remains one of the principal objectives of our national life. What we believe in for individuals, we believe in also for nations. We are opposed to restrictions, whether by public act or private arrangement, which distort and impair commerce, transit and trade.

We have house cleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope, not only in the interest of our own prosperity but in the interest of the prosperity of the world, that trade and commerce and access to materials and markets may be freer after this war than ever before in the history of the world.

French Faith Reborn

One of the most heartening events of the year in the international field has been the renaissance of the French people and the return of the French nation to the ranks of the United Nations. Far from having been crushed by the terror of Nazi domination, the French people have emerged with stronger faith than ever in the destiny of their country and in the soundness of the democratic ideals to which the French nation has traditionally contributed so greatly.

During her liberation, France has given proof of her unceasing determination to fight the Germans, continuing the heroic efforts of the resistance groups under the occupation and of all those Frenchmen throughout the world who refused to surrender after the disaster of 1940.

Today, French armies are again on the German frontier, and are again fighting shoulder to shoulder with our sons.

To Equip Large Forces

Since our landings in Africa, we have placed in French hands all the arms and material of war which our resources and the military situation permitted. And I am glad to say that we are now about to equip large new French forces with the most modern weapons for combat duty.

In addition to the contribution which France can make to our common victory, her liberation likewise means that her great influence will again be available in meeting the problems of peace.

We fully recognize France's vital interest in a lasting solution of the German problem and the contribution which she can make in achieving international security. Her formal adherence to the Declaration by United Nations a few days ago and the proposal at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, whereby France would receive one of the five permanent seats in the proposed Security Council, demonstrate the extent to which France has resumed her proper position of strength and leadership.

All Must Be Trained

I am clear in my own mind that, as an essential factor in the maintenance of peace in the future, we must have universal military training after this war, and I shall send a special message to the Congress on this subject.

An enduring peace cannot be achieved without a strong America—strong in the social and economic sense as well as in the military sense.

In the state of the Union message last year, I set forth what I considered to be an American economic bill of rights.

I said then, and I say now, that these economic truths represent a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

Jobs a Basic Right

Of these rights the most fundamental, and one on which the fulfillment of the others in large degree depends, is the "right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation." In turn, others of the economic rights of American citizenship, such as the right to a decent home, to a good education, to good medical care, to social security, to reasonable farm income, will, if fulfilled, make major contributions to achieving adequate levels of employment.

The Federal Government must see to it that these rights become realities—with the help of States, municipalities, business, labor and agriculture.

We have had full employment during the war. We have had it because the Government has been ready to buy all the materials of war which the country could produce—and this has amounted to approximately half our present productive capacity.

Must Increase Exports

After the war we must maintain full employment, with Government performing its peacetime functions. This means that we must achieve a level of demand and purchasing power by private consumers—farmers, businessmen, workers, professional men, housewives—which is sufficiently high to replace wartime Government demands; and it means also that we must greatly increase our export trade above the prewar level.

Our policy is, of course, to rely as much as possible on private enterprise to provide jobs. But the American people will not accept mass unemployment or mere makeshift work. There will be need for the work of everyone willing and able to work—and that means close to 60 million jobs.

Full employment means not only jobs—but productive jobs. Americans do not regard jobs that pay substandard wages as productive jobs.

Opposes Cartels

We must make sure that private enterprise works as it is supposed to work—on the basis of initiative and vigorous competition, without the stifling presence of monopolies and cartels.

During the war we have guaranteed investment in enterprise essential to the war effort. We should also take appropriate measures in peacetime to secure opportunities for new small enterprises and for productive business expansion for which finance would otherwise be unavailable.

This necessary expansion of our peacetime productive capacity will require new facilities, new plants and new equipment.

It will require large outlays of money which should be raised through normal investment channels. But while private capital should finance this expansion program, the Government should recognize its responsibility for sharing part of any special or abnormal risk of loss attached to such financing.

Public Works Needed

Our full-employment program requires the extensive development of our natural resources and other useful public works. The undeveloped resources of this continent are still vast. Our river-watershed projects will add new and fertile territories to the United States. The TVA; which was constructed at a cost of 750 million dollars—the cost of waging this war for less than four days—was a bargain. We have similar opportunities in our other great river basins. By harnessing the resources of these river basins, as we have in the Tennessee Valley, we shall provide the same kind of stimulus to enterprise as was provided by the Louisiana Purchase and the new discoveries in the West during the nineteenth century.

If we are to avail ourselves fully of the benefits of civil aviation, and if we are to use the automobiles we can produce, it will be necessary to construct thousands of airports and to overhaul our entire national highway system.

Large Repair Field

The provision of a decent home for every family is a national necessity, if this country is to be worthy of its greatness—and that task will itself creat great employment opportunities. Most of our cities need extensive rebuilding. Much of our farm plant is in a state of disrepair. To make a frontal attack on the problems of housing and urban reconstruction will require thoroughgoing cooperation between industry and labor, and the Federal, State and local governments.

An expanded social security program and adequate health and education programs must play essential roles in a program designed to support individual productivity and mass purchasing power. I shall communicate further with the Congress on these subjects at a later date.

The millions of productive jobs that a program of this nature could bring are jobs in private enterprise. They are jobs based on the expanded demand for the output of our economy for consumption and investment. Through a program of this character we can maintain a national income high enough to provide for an orderly retirement of the public debt along with reasonable tax reduction.

Favors Tax Revision

Our present tax system geared primarily to war requirements must be revised for peacetime so as to encourage private demand.

While no general revision of the tax structure can be made until the war ends on all fronts, the Congress should be prepared to provide tax modifications at the end of the war in Europe designed to encourage capital to invest in new enterprises and to provide jobs. As an integral part of this program to maintain high employment, we must, after the war is over, reduce or eliminate taxes which bear too heavily on consumption.

The war will leave deep disturbances in the world economy, in our national economy, in many communities, in many families, and in many individuals. It will require determined effort and responsible action of all of us to find our way back to peacetime, and to help others to find their way back to peacetime—a peacetime that holds the values of the past and the promise of the future.

If we attack our problems with determination we shall succeed. And we must succeed. For freedom and peace cannot exist without security.

"Strife" Recalled

During the past year the American people, in a national election, reasserted their democratic faith.

In the course of that campaign, various references were made to "strife" between this Administration and the Congress, with the implication, if not the direct assertion, that this Administration and the Congress could never work together harmoniously in the service of the Nation.

It cannot be denied that there have been disagreements between the legislative and executive branches—as there have been disagreements during the past century and a half.

I think we all realize too that there are some people in this Capital City whose task is in large part to stir up dissension and to magnify normal healthy disagreements so that they appear to be irreconcilable conflicts.

Sees Eloquent Record

But—I think that that the over-all record in this respect is eloquent: the Government of the United States of America—all branches of it—has a good record of achievement in this war.

The Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary have worked together for the common good.

I myself want to tell you, the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, how happy I am in our relationships and friendships. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting some of the new members in each House, but I hope that opportunity will offer itself in the near future.

Many Problems Ahead

We have a great many problems ahead of us and we must approach them with realism and courage.

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

1945 can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

1945 can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace. This organization must be the fulfilment of the promise for which men have fought and died in this war. It must be the justification of all the sacrifices that have been made—of all the dreadful misery that this world has endured.

We Americans of today, together with our allies, are making history—and I hope it will be better history than ever has been made before.

We pray that we may be worthy of the unlimted opportunities that God has given us.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Jan. 6, 1945.

WLB Completes National Panel For Phone Cases

The War Labor Board has completed selection of its national telephone panel, which will start Wednesday on approximately 100 cases involving the Nation's vital communications system.

Strikes have already occurred in Ohio, Washington, D. C., and Detroit, and another is threatened January 26 in New York City.

John J. Morgan, president of the New York union, was chosen as one of the members of the labor panel. The other is William Dunn of Cincinnati. Substitute labor members will be named later.

Industry members selected yesterday are Frank M. Stephens of Cleveland, vice president of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., and R. A. Phillips of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., vice president and general manager of the Central Telephone Co. at Sioux Falls.

Substitute industry members are R. F. Shepard of Springfield, Ill., Card D. Brorein of Tampa, Fla., J. R. Porter of Tarboro, N. C., G. K. McCorkle of Chicago, and E. R. McLaughlin of New York City.

The public members are Pearce Davis, who will serve as chairman, and Henry J. Meyer, formerly chief of the board's compliance section, to be vice chairman.

85% of Navy Men On Ships Lost Return to Sea Duty

About 85 per cent of the Navy personnel whose ships are lost at sea are returned to active duty, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel F. Harby told a National Geographic Society audience Friday at Constitution Hall.

How ingeniously and effectively the Navy is working to save the lives of men forced to abandon ship or plane was graphically revealed in an exhibition of devices and a showing of films. Men called to sea duty, Commander Harby explained, are trained through film sequences how to leave their ships, how to swim in the sea, how to maintain themselves on the open sea by means of rafts, chemical filters and sun stills for drinking water, and how to live off strange lands on which they may be cast away.

Among the exploits narrated by the lecturer were the feats of Ensign J. H. Carroum, who swam in the ocean for 73 hours; Lieut. George H. Smith's 20-day drift in a one-man boat in the South Pacific, and the ordeal of Poon Lim, Chinese mess steward, who kept afloat and alive for 133 days on a raft in the South Atlantic.

Panama Forms Coalition Regime

By International News Service

The Panama Embassy announced Friday that a new coalition government has been formed in Panama to cement friendship with the United States and to foil an expected attempt to restore the former pro-Nazi regime of Arnulfo Arias to power.

The seven political parties of Panama have participated in forming a new cabinet which will call a convention May 6 to draw up a new national constitution. It disclosed that President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia remains as head of the government.

Extension to File Reply In Manners Case Asked

Attorney Joseph B. Goldman entered his appearance Friday in the Court of Appeals as counsel for John Langan, former Hollywood director, whose right to the custody of his 11-year-old daughter, Joan, is being contested in the high court by the mother, Joan Manners, one-time film actress. Goldman also asked the court for an extension from January 10 to February 10 of the time in which to file a brief in the case. Langan was granted custody of the girl last March by District Court Justice T. Alan Goldsborough.

Jobbers Receive Fewer Cigarettes Since 1st of Year

Local jobbers reported Frid that cigarette shipments to the since the first of the year ha declined.

Further, they believe—but careful to emphasize that it is o a guess—that the future is a thing but bright. All said sh ments overseas affected the civil market, but just how much, no knew.

Luther Sleet, president, Capi Cigar & Tobacco Co., Inc., said attributed the recent cuts (up 50 per cent) in shipments to manufacturers' custom of closi down during Christmas week take inventory, to give employ time off, and to overhaul machiner He said that the current cut temporary.

"In the past," he explaine "manufacturers have had enou stock on hand so the market w not affected. This year, however there wasn't enough slack to brid the gap."

Another leading jobber di agreed. "I've been in this busine for 30 years and I've never know any big companies to shut down fo a week," he stated.

Three Rescued After Kidnaping By Navajo Indians

Gallup, N. Mex., Jan. 6 (AP).—Navajo Indians Friday went on the warpath here, kidnaping tw Indian service employes and the wife of one of them in an out break, Supt. James M. Stewart of the Navajo Central Agency reported tonight.

Eight young bucks trussed up the three, and sped them off in a truck to an isolated Hogan (Navajo hut of logs and mud) where they were rescued by Navajo policemen last night. Stewart identified the employes as District Supervisor Rudy Zweifel and Mrs. Zweifel, about 40, and Ray Palmer, range rider.

Three Indians were arrested and five others are sought.

Stewart said the attack at Tes Nos Pas, where the Indians "are being incited to oppose the Navajo stock reduction program by which they are being required to cut their livestock to the carrying capacity of the range."

Pole Separated Abroad in '31 Asks Divorce in D. C.

Solomon Tocker, 40, Polish doctor of political science who fled Austria in 1938 during Hitler's invasion, filed a suit for divorce in District Court here Friday against his Polish wife, Rosalja, on grounds of voluntary separation.

He explained he had not heard from his wife since they agreed in Vienna in 1931 to separate, one year after their marriage, but that an underground source had informed him Rosalja was in a Polish "rest home."

Tocker, who lives at 1501 Delafield pl. nw., fled to France, then Portugal, Latin America and finally, in 1942, to this country, according to his suit. He now is employed by the World Jewish Congress in Washington and New York and has taken out his first citizenship papers, the suit said.

Uruguay Seizes 14 Spy Suspects

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 6 (U.P.).—Fourteen persons, including two Germans, were arrested yesterday as the result of a police investigation of what is believed to have been a Nazi spy ring.

Walter Meerhoff, a prominent German oculist, was among those arrested and a valise said to have been presented to him by the naval doctor on board the German pocket battleship Graf Spee, after it was scuttled by its crew in a fight with the British off Montevideo in 1940, was seized at Meerhoff's residence.

EUROPEAN LINDEN
and other beautiful trees that provide good shade quickly. Write for FREE CATALOG. STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. 15, Geneva, N. Y.

Reserve Board Reports Sales Up 11% in Year

The American public spent 11 per cent more in department stores during 1944 than in 1943, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

There was a phenomenal rise in store business in the last six months of the year. A reserve board economist said sales in the first six months were only about 5 per cent above 1943. For some reason the sharp upward trend began about D-Day, June 6.

Finally, in the November-December Christmas shopping season, sales were 17 per cent greater than in the same two months a year ago.

Preliminary figures were given for the 12 Federal Reserve districts showing percentage of increase between 1943 and 1944, as follows:

Atlanta district, 21 per cent; Dallas, 17; St. Louis, 13; Kansas City, 13; New York, 11; Minneapolis, 11; Boston, 10; San Francisco, 10; Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 9; and Richmond, 8.

Thus the increase was greatest in deep South States stretching from the Atlantic all the way to Arizona.

GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA
and other beautiful roses.
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STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. 15, Geneva, N. Y.

Died

BATEMAN, SARAH C. On Thursday, January 4, 1945, at Georgetown University Hospital, SARAH C. BATEMAN (nee Holloran), beloved wife of Joseph M. Bateman of 5101 Sherrier pl. nw. and mother of Emmett and James B. Bateman, Blanche B. Knott, Catherine C. Jacobs, Winifred E. Quigley and Margaret M. Knott. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, January 8, at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church at 9 a. m. Interment Holy Rood Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

BRICK, GERTRUDE. On Friday, January 5, 1945, GERTRUDE BRICK, 55 years of age, beloved wife of Harry Brick and devoted mother of Albert Brick, Lieut. Edward J. and Capt. Irving H. Brick, U. S. A. Medical Corps. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Sunday, January 7, at 1 p. m. Interment Adas Israel Cemetery.

BRIGHT, MINNIE E. On Thursday, January 4, 1945, at the Mary Washington Hospital, Fredericksburg, Va., MINNIE E. BRIGHT, beloved wife of the late Harry J. Bright and sister of Fred and Carl Ermold. Funeral services at the Thomas F. Murray funeral home, 2007 Nichols ave. se., on Sunday, January 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

CHAPPELEAR, JAMES A. On Friday, January 5, 1945, JAMES A. CHAPPELEAR of 1232 Quincy st. ne., beloved husband of Ethel Lacey Chappelear and father of James A. Chappelear, jr., and Mrs. Ethel C. Flannagan. Friends are invited to call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. ne., where services will be held Monday, January 8, at 11 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

COLEMAN, FREDERICK W. On Friday, January 5, 1945, at his residence, U. S. Soldiers Home, Maj. Gen. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, retired. Born in Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1878; is survived by his wife, Mrs. Blanche Jones Coleman; son, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Coleman 3d; sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Carroll Carter. The body will lie in state in the Home chapel from 12 noon Saturday until 9 a. m. Monday. Funeral services at 2 p. m. Monday, January 8. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

DELLER, JOHN F. On Friday, January 5, 1945, JOHN F. DELLER, brother of Elizabeth F. Deller. Funeral from the W. W. Deal funeral home, 4813 Georgia ave. nw., on Tuesday, January 9, at 10 a. m. Relatives and comrades invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. Harrisburg papers please copy.

GLOVER, ROBERTA M. The officers and members of Court Forest Glen No. 961, Catholic Daughters of America, will assemble at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., to recite the Rosary on Sunday, January 7, at 7 p. m.

ELEANOR G. MURRAY, Grand Regent.
MARY G. MOFFETT, Financial Secretary.

GLOVER, ROBERTA M. On Friday, January 5, 1945, at her home, 809 Sligo ave., Silver Spring, Md., ROBERTA M. GLOVER, beloved mother of Mrs. Mary E. Voigt, Maj. Joseph Ainsworth Glover and Malcolm C. Glover, Mrs. Glover rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where prayers will be said on Monday, January 8, at 9:15 a. m.; thence to St. Michael's Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be offered at 9:30 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Rood Cemetery.

HANDY, ALGERNON LEE. On Wednesday, January 3, at his residence, 831 South Buchanan st., Arlington, Va., ALGERNON LEE HANDY, beloved husband of Annie Coyner Handy and son of Mrs. Lelia C. Handy and the late F. A. C. Handy. He is survived by two sons, A. L. Handy, jr., and Technical Sergt. Howard G. H. Handy of Colorado; two brothers, Walter K. Handy, Arlington, Va., and Frederick C. Handy, of Raleigh, N. C.; one sister, Mrs. T. D. Moss, of Selma, Ala. Remains resting at the Ives funeral home, 2747 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., where funeral services will be held on Sunday, January 7, at 2 p. m. Interment Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

HEACOCK, STACEY L. Suddenly, on Friday, January 5, 1945, at his residence, 1465 Columbia rd. nw., STACEY L. HEACOCK, beloved husband of Edna K. Heacock and father of H. Ray Heacock. Friends may call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Mass. ave. ne., where services will be held on Sunday, January 7, at 4 p. m. Interment private.

LORLEBERG, RICHARD. On Thursday, January 4, 1945, at his residence, 1741 Q st. nw., RICHARD LORLEBERG, beloved father of Richard W. Lorleberg of Burbank, Calif., and brother of Henry H. Lorleberg and Katherine Lorleberg of Washington, D. C. Funeral from his late residence on Monday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Church Cemetery.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. On Wednesday, January 3, 1945, at Georgetown University Hospital, WILLIAM MORRIS of 1401 Madison st. nw., beloved husband of Sarah A. Morris (nee Von Derlehr), father of Mrs. Joseph Madden, William J. Morris, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Booth, Lieut. John M. Morris, U. S. Army, and Michael V. Morris and brother of Mrs. John F. Meenehan. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, January 8, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Church of the Nativity at 9 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MURRAY, RAYMOND B., Sr. Suddenly on Wednesday, January 3, 1945, RAYMOND B. MURRAY, Sr., of 6701 Piney Branch rd. nw., beloved husband of Helen J. Muse (nee Zimmerman), father of Raymond B., jr.; Lieut. George F., U. S. Army, and Sergt. James E. Murray, U. S. Army. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, January 8, at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Church of the Nativity at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

RASSIN, NATHAN. On Thursday, January 4, 1945, NATHAN RASSIN, beloved husband of Rose Rassin and devoted father of Corpl. Daniie Rassin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Louis Saposnikow. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Sunday, January 7, at 3:30 p. m. Interment Ohev Sholom Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

SCOTT, ARTHUR M. On Friday, January 5, 1945, at his residence, 527 Crittenden st. nw., ARTHUR M. SCOTT, husband of the late Fannie E. Scott and father of Mrs. Dorothy Cronan and brother of Miss Eleanor Scott. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, January 9, at 3 p. m. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

SCOTT, FLORENCE PUMPHREY. On Friday, January 5, 1945, at Providence Hospital, FLORENCE PUMPHREY SCOTT of 503 Alabama ave. se., beloved wife of Percy W. Scott and sister of Mrs. J. A. Richards, Thomas J. and James H. Pumphrey. Friends may call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Mass. ave. ne., where services will be held on Monday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

THOMPSON, EMMA JANE. On Thursday, January 4, 1945, at her residence, 2480 16th st. nw., EMMA JANE THOMPSON, wife of the late W. O. Thompson and mother of W. B. Cole, Mrs. C. D. Ratcliffe, Mrs. W. M. Brittain and Charles F. Thompson. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 8, at 3 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

VINCENT, ISAAC EDWIN. On Wednesday, January 3, 1945, at Arlington Hospital, ISAAC EDWIN VINCENT of Merrifield, Va., husband of Mary A. Vincent and father of Oliver Richard and Jane S. Vincent and Mrs. Virginia L. Dunn. Remains resting at Pearson funeral home, 472 Washington st., Falls Church, Va., where funeral services will be held on Monday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Interment National Memorial Park.

Stockholders Of D. C. Banks Meet Tuesday

By S. Oliver Goodman

Stockholders of many banks in Washington and vicinity will meet this week to elect directors and hear annual reports. Three banks will vote on capital changes.

Majority of these meetings will be conducted on Tuesday, when all the national banks have scheduled parleys.

No major changes in directorates are anticipated. Probably the most important news emanating from Tuesday's meetings will be stockholders' decisions on proposed capital changes in three area banks.

National Metropolitan Bank shareholders are scheduled to vote on a plan to reduce value of capital stock to $20 a share and to split the stock five for one.

Prince Georges Bank & Trust Co. will vote on a proposal to issue an additional 15,000 shares of capital stock at a price of $20 a share. Proceeds would be used to pay off $200,000 in capital notes held by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and to add $100,000 to surplus.

Stockholders of Suburban National Bank of Silver Spring, Md., will decide on a proposal to increase capital stock from 20,371 shares to 50,000 shares.

Many local building and loan associations also will conduct shareholders' annual meetings this week.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

First Federal Assets Rise

Assets of First Federal Savings & Loan Association have reached a new all-time high of $19,033,498 as of December 31, 1944, President A. E. Giegengack and Executive Vice President C. H. Ellingson reported yesterday to shareholders.

Other highlights of the year included 229" new member accounts, making a total of 16,347; a net increase of $3,061,130 in savings and investment accounts; gain of $1,-5$2,110 in first mortgage home loans, investment of $4,525,000 in Government securities, and disbursement of $370,397 in dividends.

The report also called attention to the establishment of a special department for the handling of home loans to veterans under the "GI Bill of Rights."

Adopts Retirement Plan

Directors of Edison Bros. Stores, Inc., and its subsidiaries, operating a Nation-wide system of women's shoe stores, have adopted a retirement pension plan for employes. The corporation will pay the entire cost of the plan, which is to supplement old-age benefits under the Social Security Act. The plan covers 455 employes, including 58 in military service.

Area Employment Off

The monthly review of financial and business conditions in the Fifth Federal Reserve District day stated that employment levels in nonagricultural industries continue to decline and added that when this is taken into consideration "it is obvious that the high rate of placement in the district by the USES represents labor turnover."

The review for the district, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia and North and South Carolina, added that employment in manufacturing industries for the district as a whole has been trending downward since the close of 1943 and has been in evidence in Virginia since the fall of 1942.

Local Produce

Fruits and Vegetables
(Sales on Wholesale Market in Less-Than-Carlot Quantities.)

APPLES—Market about steady. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, bushel baskets and Eastern crates, U. S. No. 1: Delicious and Staymans, 2¾-inch minimum and few Winesaps, 2.75@3.85, few sales higher; 2½-inch minimum, 3.50@3.75, few sales 3.25; Yorks, 2¾-inch minimum, 3.50@3.75, mostly around 3.75; 2½-inch minimum, 3.25, few sales higher; Grimes, 2½-inch minimum, 3.00@3.50, mostly around 3.25; 2½-inch minimum, 2.50@3.00; unclassified, various varieties, drops and culls, some Utilities, 1.00@2.75, best mostly 2.50, Washington and few Oregon, Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy, large size, Delicious, few Staymans and Winesaps, 4.16@4.41, mostly 4.25@4.35, smaller sizes, 3.75@4.00.

SNAP BEANS—Supplies very light. Market firm at ceiling. Florida, bushel baskets. Bountifuls, Plentifuls and Tendergreens, 4.91@5.26.

CABBAGE—Market steady. North Carolina, Domestic Round type, bushel baskets, packed locally, 2.00; 50-lb. sacks, 2.50@2.75, mostly 2.50; fair quality, few sales, 2.25. Florida, 50-lb. sacks, Domestic Round type, mostly 2.75@2.85, fair quality 2.50, few sales best 3.00. New York, 50-lb. sacks, Danish type, 2.00@2.25; Red type, fair quality, 2.50@2.75.

CELERY—Market slightly weaker. California, individually washed, ½ crates, Golden Heart, 2-6 dozen, mostly around 5.50, few sales 6.00, fair quality 5.00; 16-inch crates, trimmed tops, Pascal type, 2-6 dozen, mostly 4.50, few sales best 5.00, poor to ordinary quality and condition low as 2.50. Florida, standard and 16-inch crates, trimmed tops and ½ crates, individually washed, Golden Heart, 3-6 dozen, 4.50@5.00; 8-10 dozen, 5.00@5.50, few sales higher. New York, ½ crates, in the rough, poor quality and condition, 75@1.00, few sales best, higher.

CUCUMBERS—Supplies very light. Florida, bushel baskets, plains, very few sales 6.00, few fancy 10.00.

LETTUCE—Market firm at ceiling. California, L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen, 5.35@5.75.

POTATOES—Market steady. 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, size A: Maine, Katahdins and few Chippewas, mostly 3.75, few sales 3.89, few sales 3.50. New York, Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, size A, 3.50@3.85, mostly 3.50@3.75. Florida, 50-lb. sacks, Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, 2.65@2.80.

SWEET POTATOES — Market steady. Bushels, U. S. No. 1: North Carolina, baskets, Peurto Ricans, brushed, 3.00@3.25, mostly 3.00, very few sales 2.75; unbrushed and fair quality and condition, 2.00@2.50. Virginia, baskets, Nancy Halls, U. S. No. 1, brushed, 3.00@3.25; unbrushed and fair quality and condition, 2.00@2.50. Maryland, baskets, Goldens, U. S. No. 1, brushed, 2.50@3.00, mostly around 2.75; unbrushed and fair quality and condition, low as 2.00. New Jersey, hampers, Jersey type, U. S. No. 1, 2.50@2.75, very few sales higher. Louisiana, crates, Puerto Rico, fine quality, 3.47@3.77, mostly 3.47.

TOMATOES—Market dull. Texas and few Mexico, wide range in quality and condition, mostly poor to ordinary quality and condition, many immature, spotted, showing decay, lugs loose, green; ripes and turning, unwrapped, all sizes, few sales best, 5.00, few sales 5.50; fair quality and condition, 4.00; very poor quality and condition low as 50; some considered worthless; repacks, 10-lb cartons, mostly 2.00, few sales best, 2.50, low as 25; some considered worthless.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, standard and wirebound boxes, Duncans and Marsh Seedless, 3.75@4.00, few sales best high as 4.50, some fair quality, carryovers and small sizes, 3.00@3.50; Pink Seedless, 4.00@4.50, small size, 3.00@3.50. Texas, Pinks, 4.50@4.75, few sales 4.90; small size and fair quality, 4.00.

ORANGES—Florida, wire-bound boxes and standard boxes, Combination grade, 150s-216s, 4.50@5.00, mostly 4.75, few sales, 5.16; 250s-288s, 4.00@4.50; fair quality, all sizes, low as 3.50. California, standard boxes, 5.63@5.93.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales yesterday, 742,990 shares; previous day, 1,798,330; week ago, 1,016,440; year ago, 346,150; two years ago, 437,790. January 1 to date, 7,872,990; year ago, 4,429,360; two years ago, 4,658,046.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 6.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ges.
30 Inds.	153.54	153.83	153.19	153.58	—0.42
20 rails.	49.82	49.92	49.36	49.76	—0.07
15 utils.	34.37	34.33	34.19	34.25	—0.01
65 stocks	57.25	57.36	57.01	57.24	—0.12

Transactions in stocks used in averages: Today—Industrials, 34,200; rails, 95,580; utilities, 24,900; 65 stocks, 154,680.

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A C F Brill..	7	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Acme Sil	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Adams Exp..	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction.	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau.	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	30	3	3	3	— ⅛
Alleghany pf ..	25	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
Allegh pr pf ..	3	62	61½	61½	—1⅛
Allegh Lud Stl..	10	29	29	29	— ⅛
Allen Industries	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	2	156¼	156¼	156¼	—2½
Allied Strs	9	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ..	11	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem..	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather..	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch Del.	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Am Airlines....	11	45	44	45	— ⅛
Am Bank Note.	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Am Bosch	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
Am Brake Shoe	1	46	46	46	— ⅛
Am Cable & R	28	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Am C & F pf..	2	97½	97½	97½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab ..	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Am Distill	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Am Encaus Til.	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Export L..	1	28½	27½	28½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	19	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS..	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Lea.	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am Home Prod	2	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
Am Internat ..	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Locomot....	12	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅛
Am M & F Sec..	2	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
Am Metal	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Am Pow & Li..	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf..	8	64½	63½	64½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $7 pf..	22	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf..	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill..	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R ..	7	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs....	11	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Am Stores	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Am Stove	2	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref....	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf....	2	130½	130½	130½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel..	20	164¾	164¾	164¾	— ⅛
Am Tob B	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs..	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose	5	48¼	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf..	2	119	119	119	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks..	8	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	9¼	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf....	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
Am Zinc L&S....	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop..	34	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	2	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
A P W Prod	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co..	61	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork	2	45½	45¾	45½	— ⅛
Ardsom Corp ..	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Atch T & S Fe..	14	82½	81¼	82½	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line	12	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
Atl G&W Indies	3	38	38	38	....
Atl Refining ..	8	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf..	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
Atlas Tack	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Autocar Co	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Aviation Corp..	151	6¼	6	6¼	....
Baldwin Loco ..	11	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio ..	83	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf..	10	22	22	22	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar....	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Barber Asph ..	6	31⅜	30⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil..	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks ..	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Beech Aire	8	13	13	13	— ⅛
Beiding-Hem	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Bell Aire	18	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat...	48	41	41	41	— ⅛
Benef Ind Loan	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Best & Co	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Best Foods	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel	30	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf..	1	127½	127½	127½	— ⅛
Black & Decker	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane	57	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Borden Co	7	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Bowsr Roll Bear	1	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw ..	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br..	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Brigus Mfg	5	39¼	38⅞	39	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat..	3	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers..	52	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas..	4	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ..	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	11	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bullard Co	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
Bulova Watch..	5	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
Burling Mills ..	1	44½	43	44½	+ 1
Burr Prt Add Mach	11	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Bush Terminal..	17	8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Butte Cop & Z..	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers (A M) Co	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Byers (A M) pf	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
Byron Jackson..	10	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Calif Packing ..	21	28	28	28	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld..	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Calumet & Hec	21	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Can Dry Gi Ale	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Can Pacific	31	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Carrier Corp ..	2	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
Case (J I) Co..	2	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	2	51	51	51	— ⅛
Celanese Corp ..	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Celanese 1st pf	2	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ..	20	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre ..	15	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry ..	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cent R R N J..	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sug..	2	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ..	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Certain-id Prod	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Chain Belt	6	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio ..	29	52¾	52	52¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A..	8	17¼	17	17½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West..	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf..	8	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Chi & N W	16	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Chi & NW pf..	16	58¼	57¾	58¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool..	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab ..	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ..	12	95	94½	95	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
City Invest	9	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅛
Clark Equip	30	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
Clev Cliffs Sl.	6	91¾	90½	90¾	—1½
Climax Molyb ..	5	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ..	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody pf	1	103	103	103	— ⅛
Coca-Cola Bott..	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
Collins & Alk..	10	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir..	7	24¾	24	24¾	— ⅛
Colum Br cast ..	7	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Colum Br cast El	33	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6% pf	5	91¾	91½	91¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf..	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Comm'l Carbon..	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Comm Credit	7	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Comm Cred pf ..	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Comm Invest Tr	4	43	42¾	43	— ⅛
Comm Solvents..	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Com'with Edis..	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Com'with & Sou	27	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf ..	1	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
Consoleum-Nalrn	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ..	11	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅛
Cons Coppermin	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison ..	18	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	2	29½	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Cons Laundries..	7	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas..	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Consol RR C pf	9	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee	40	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	3	27½	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal..	4	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
Container Corp.	10	29¼	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	12	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf ..	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
Cont Can	14	37	36¾	37	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib.	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins'	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors ..	57	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del ..	5	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
Cont Steel	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess....	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl..	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Corn Products..	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El..	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Costy Inc	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Coty Internat..	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Crane Co	9	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ..	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork & S	27	37	37	37	—1⅛
Crown Zellerb..	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Crucible Steel..	17	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sugar.	20	18¾	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packg ..	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	30	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf	3	60	58¾	60	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr	39	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A..	10	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Davega Stores..	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem ..	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Decca Records ..	6	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
Deere & Co	5	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf..	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Deisel-W-Gil ..	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson..	21	38¾	37¾	38¾

The Washington Post

REINFORCEMENTS PAUSE FOR REST ON WAY TO FRONT
. . . it looks peaceful here, but it won't for long

SNOW SLOWS GUNS, IF NOT MEN, THESE BITTER MONTHS
. . . note broken window of jeep with .30-caliber machine gun

Japanese Already Feel That 'Unhappy 1945' Prediction of Nimitz

By Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward

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THE Japanese already have begun to feel the stings of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's New Year's Day prediction that they would have "a very unhappy 1945."

That this is beginning early to look like a pay-off year is indicated by simultaneous attacks, 500 miles apart, on Formosa and the island of Okinawa (Ryukyus)—the latter only 310 miles from Japan—by Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet carrier planes following a raid on the Formosa area by Navy Liberators.

Pacific War Review

This first strike so far north by Southwest Pacific planes, together with fleet planes, portends heavier and more frequent raids in that area so near to Tokyo — and only 225 miles north of Luzon.

Both Formosa and the Ryukyus were bombed by Pacific fleet carrier planes and Asia-based B-29s prior to the invasion of Leyte. They occupy positions of great strategic importance.

Perhaps Fleet Admiral Nimitz had Formosa and the Ryukyus in mind when, during his interview Monday, he declared operations would be continued by seizing new bases ever closer to Japan. This was followed by disclosure that the Japs had lost 1018 ships, including two battleships, five aircraft carriers, seven heavy cruisers and 6650 planes during the last 12 months.

Figures Show Difference

Three years ago the U. S. Pacific Fleet—which represented the major part of our naval strength—was inferior in numbers to the Japanese. Meanwhile, the American Navy has grown by leaps and bounds. Japanese naval strength has been steadily reduced.

Today, Jap naval strength—according to best unofficial conservative estimate, and allowing for all war losses and new construction—is about as follows:

Battleships—14, including six 40,000-tonners or larger, completed since the war began; carriers—none, except for perhaps a few converted auxiliary carriers; cruisers—11 (heavy and light); destroyers—34, exclusive of torpedo boats; submarines—62, exclusive of midgets.

The most serious shortage is in carriers—though possibly some new cruisers are being converted. Both cruiser and destroyer types also are exceedingly low.

As compared with the Jap fleet, American naval strength (in all oceans) as of November 1—according to the House Naval Committee's report released last week, which allows for all war losses, transfers and new construction—is as follows: Battleships—23, including 10 new 16-inch gun ships; carriers—10, plus 9 converted cruiser carriers, plus 63 "baby flat-tops," making a total of 82; cruisers—59 (heavy and light), including two 27,500-ton "battlecruisers"; destroyers—425; destroyer escorts—494, of which an unspecified number has been transferred under lend-lease; submarines—247.

Coast Cities Vulnerable

These comparative figures—which take no account of damaged ships—show how we have profited by time. Though distribution of our ships around the world is a military secret, it is safe to assume the major part of our naval strength is in the Pacific, since the vast new American Navy unquestionably was built primarily for the purpose of destroying Japan.

Our new Navy also was designed to bombard and even invade Nippon. It must be remembered Japanese cities and industries are concentrated along the coast, where they are peculiarly vulnerable.

By our continuing operations and seizing new bases ever closer to Japan, the home islands eventually will be cut off from outside resources. Once isolated, blockaded and blasted, Japan will be helpless. The question then will be whether to produce final defeat by strangulation or whether to throw in a big army for a quicker decision.

Important Decisions Ahead

Another most important question is whether the Chinese will be left to defeat big Japanese armies on the Asiatic mainland, or whether a larger American Army will be used.

United States forces must be prepared to defeat Japan by either the naval way—which, comparatively, can be fast and decisive, if given full support—or by land, involving an enormous army with all the problems of supplies and vast territory to be conquered.

The problem of building up major land or air strength in China preliminary to an invasion is staggering. It begins to look, therefore, that the decision will be in favor of the naval way. When American forces in the Philippines fully occupy key bases, our naval and air power—controlling an arc within 1500 miles of the enemy's homeland—will sever Japan from its rich empire.

The Japanese are doing their utmost, at great cost, to prevent occupation of Philippine bases. They also are showing increasing signs of desperation as American land-based air power comes into play.

Overworked GI, Not G-2, Cause For Criticism

War's Tough—for Few at Front

By Alexander H. Uhl

NO matter what the result of the present German counter-offensive, I am convinced that we still have bloody, heavy fighting ahead in Germany, that it will be spring, at least, before we can hope to start rolling against the Wehrmacht again.

You can be saddened by what the German counterattack means to our men at the front and a little stunned at the weight of its initial success. But if you are honest with yourself you know that you should not have been surprised.

Bloody Fight Ahead

Because it has been clear for months now that the core of the German armies on the Western Front was not destroyed in those stirring days when Allied armies swept across France. It was outmaneuvered. It was surprised. In some ways it was made to look ridiculous. But it was not crushed.

When you stop to think, that shouldn't be surprising. For three years now the powerful Russian army has been battering its way hundreds of bloody miles, and it still has not yet entered Germany proper. Why should we have expected a walkover from our side?

Apparent Long Ago

As early as August 30 I wrote from Paris, "When I was in London I was troubled by the blind wave of optimism that suddenly swept the British after our breakthrough in Italy. They began talking as though the war would be over in a few weeks. It troubled me because I had just come from Italy and had seen nothing there to make me think that Germans were going to collapse all over the place.

"Now we are in Paris after a lightning campaign, yet I think it would be a disservice to the Allied armies and our own troops to think this has been accomplished without hard, bloody, heroic fighting and that there is not much of that kind of fighting still ahead of us."

I think that is still true. Not because I have any doubts as to our ultimate success or any belief in the inexhaustible strength of the Wehrmacht; but because the American Army is still amateur and has still to learn its business—not divisions here and there and officers here and there—but in the over-all picture.

Blunt Truth Hurts

The blunt truth is that our leaders themselves, amazed at the swiftness of victory in France, gambled on a short and crushing war. We now must face the fact that the gamble was lost. We must pick up grimly and doggedly from where we left off.

When all is said and done, the French campaign—like the African and Italian, and for that matter much of the Russian campaign—has been in buffer territory. Only during the last few months have we been down to the hard crust of Germany itself, where it should have been obvious that the bitterest fighting would develop. For the Nazis can have no hope of mercy and have been no more prepared to spare their own soldiers than anyone else.

They have, too, the advantage of interior lines. They had several months in which to recover from the disaster of France. They have never been greatly inferior to us, except in the air, and it is precisely in the air that our superiority has now been cut by the winter weather.

I think it would be a mistake to underestimate the role air played in the French campaign.

For my own part, I cannot believe the German offensive was designed for anything more than the local objective of preventing us from reaching the Rhine. The Rhine is more than a barrier to Germany; it is a door which Germans simply cannot afford to have thrown open.

Mistake No Surprise

Not many weeks ago General Eisenhower said that if he were a German commander he would elect to fight the decisive battle for Germany west of the Rhine, for once we reach the Rhine, that valley and great parts of Germany's richest industrial regions would lie under our guns. Ever since the Ninth Army launched its attack toward Cologne, we have been closing steadily on that vital area.

Actually, for all its faults of over-optimism, American G-2 anticipated a counter-offensive. Preparations for it were made. But neither its strength nor direction were anticipated accurately. For my part, I cannot get too excited about the fact that G-2 misread the meaning of the German concentration. That mistake could have been made by any army. But what did burn me up was to hear—as I did—an American intelligence officer in a key position laughing and sneering at the quality of the German army, ridiculing its old men and boys and cripples and ulcer brigades, so that you looked at him in wonderment and asked, "If all this is true, why aren't we in Berlin now?"

Neither I nor any other war correspondent ever got that kind of talk from men at the front—men whose tired faces and tense eyes told no story of armchair complacency.

It is easy, of course, after the fact, to indulge in armchair strategy. But as long as we have had this setback there are certain criticisms of our Army setup that can be made with profit—criticisms not only with the organization but with our civilian shortcomings.

Because we had hoped that the war could be finished always "within a few weeks," we have used over and over again our best divisions, giving them only the meagerest rest, so that great numbers of men have had to carry a disproportionate share of the burden.

The truth is that the hardest blows given and taken have been given and taken by a comparatively small number of divisions—some of which have had more than 100 per cent replacements.

For those of us with the Army, it has been astonishing to see the vast number of men who never see the front, who are all parts of what might almost be called a huge "luxury" army. It gives the combatant man almost a sense of loneliness when he comes back to our bases and sees the vast machine that does everything but fight. A vast machine, of course, is necessary and the bulk of men are doing the jobs to which they have been assigned. But no one who has seen the Army in the field can have any doubt as to how overmanned it is everywhere but at the front.

Heres' One View

Sometimes you get overtones of anger, too, that we have to travel with so much chewing gum and so many life savers and so many of the comforts of home. I remember meeting a warrant officer in the Navy at Algiers last May who blurted out bitterly to me:

"All I care about is to get it over with. Somehow I am disappointed in us Americans. We are not as tough as we should be. We need comforts and we are afraid to think. They give us chicken twice a week. That's fine. And they give us ice cream twice a week. That's fine, too. But I am not interested in chicken and ice cream. I'm interested in getting back home, in winning the war just as fast as we can. I begrudge every ship that comes over here loaded with comforts of home. For me the only kind of freight that counts is the kind that will help win the war, even if it shortens it by one day only. That is all I ask."

It was bitter and perhaps unfair; This is no chicken and ice cream war for the breat bulk of ordinary GIs, combat troops or not. But that is the way this man felt.

Could Really Hurt

You can blame our own press, too. Have you ever read about a general who wasn't the most wonderful general in the world, doing the most marvelous job? How many calmly critical stories have you read about our failures? About the overload of incompetent officers? About the private officers' base clubs from which combatant officers are barred because they are not members? About villas on the Mediterranean and Italian prisoner-of-war servants? About what a jolly thing war can be if you aren't one of the men in the mud, dirt and filth at the front?

Ask yourself whether we Americans like to read about our own imperfections, whether we want to be critical; or whether we want only to read about how wonderful

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Von Rundstedt Gamble Lost, But Nazis Gain

By John L. Springer

Associated Press Staff Writer

WHAT happened during the December breakthrough in Belgium, when the seemingly cornered German army jumped its barriers to give Americans one of their worst scares of the war, will remain a favorite subject for armchair second-guessers for a long time.

Yank activity or lack of it at the beginning of the breakthrough may conceivably take a place in the "Don't" columns of future military textbooks.

But how they stopped the drive is a typical example of sound military strategy.

One Big Aim

Based on front-line reports which still are piecing the offensive together, this is what happened:

Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's No. 1 aim apparently was to disrupt any possible Allied push to the Rhine this winter.

By smacking hard, he could divert large numbers of Eisenhower's troops which might otherwise be driving into the Reich and he could also turn back the clock as far as the Allied military schedule was concerned.

The Nazis began small attacks in mid-December to feel out the 50-mile front from Monschau to Trier. On December 16 Von Rundstedt hit with two strong armored divisions east of St. Vith.

But the Yanks held at St. Vith and the Nazis pushed off in the direction of Liege—one spearhead moving to Bullange and Bugenbach, the other to Malmedy and Stavelot.

It may be that if Hitler drew up this battle plan, as Goebbels claims, he envisioned a continuing drive through Liege to Antwerp to split the Allied forces and repeat his 1940 performance of Dunkirk,

But Allied counterstrategy was clear—to keep the Nazis away from the coast by pushing their spearheads west instead of north.

Two American divisions hit the Germans south of Bugenbach.

While the Nazis kept racing west in an effort to find a hole to the north, two more United States divisions—one an airborne unit—rushed into the line to plug gaps in the fence.

South Move Next

In the center of the Monschau-Trier line, the Nazis met little opposition.

But at Bastogne, along the path of their southern prong, they got the same kind of treatment as in the north.

Aided by the heroic stand at Bastogne, which introduced the word "nuts" as an American battlecry, Third Army armor raced north to erect another fence.

The Nazis thus were held in their salient. By December 21 their offensive had sputtered almost to a stop.

Then more United States troops went into action in the west, north and south in an attempt to nip off the bulge. The Nazis thereupon were forced to try new operations further south, where at week's end violent battles were raging and American armies had to yield some ground.

If Von Rundstedt had hoped to gain much ground in this offensive he probably failed; if he had hoped to keep the Allies from getting set for a big push to the Rhine, he probably succeeded.

Ocean Flights Common But Not for a Fellow Riding Conn. Ave. Bus

By Edward T. Folliard

Post Staff Writer

PARIS (By Press Wireless).—Flying the Atlantic is now old stuff.

President Roosevelt has done it and Prime Minister Churchill and Cordell Hull and tens of thousands of others. Still, it could hardly be called a commonplace adventure—certainly not for a fellow who ordinarily does most of his traveling on a Connecticut ave. bus or a Mount Pleasant trolley car.

This is a brief account of the transatlantic flight made by a Washington Post reporter on a four-motored plane of the Army Transport Command, in company with some 24 others.

One of the passengers was a girl, and a very lovely girl, 21-year-old Janet Worrell of Arlington County, Va. She was headed for Paris, where she was to work in the American Embassy as a clerk. The State Department also was sending over Dr. N. R. Cottam, a farm expert. His assignment was to make a survey of France's agricultural economy, now in a deplorable state because of the way in which the Germans carried off nearly all of the country's horses and cattle.

Then there was a senior officer in the French army, who escaped from France in 1941 and had since been in London, North Africa, the French West Indies, Washington and New York.

Stevedores All No. 1

The majority of the passengers were, of course, United States Army men, ranging in grade from full colonel down to staff sergeant.

There was one passenger, a black-haired, hawk-faced saturnine fellow who must be put down as a mystery man. He kept to himself throughout the journey and spoke not a word to anybody. All we knew about him was that he was on a mission to Rome.

That leaves the most interesting of all the passengers—six American boss stevedores or longshoremen. Huge, bull-necked civilians, 200-pounders most of them, they had been recruited in West Coast ports like San Pedro and San Francisco, where Harry Bridges' union holds sway. Overseas they were to get $19 a day and expenses. They were traveling on a No. 1 priority, which meant that in the eyes of the Army they were just about the most important men on the plane, the rest of us, for the most part, having Nc. 2 or No. 3 priorities.

These boss stevedores, part of a detail of 50, didn't know exactly where they were going on the Continent; but they guessed that it was Antwerp or some port in France. Their job would be to superintend the unloading of ships and to speed up the movement of supplies to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops on the Western Front.

In their particular field, they were adjudged (by themselves as well as the Army Transport men aboard the plane) to be the champions of the world, ready to spot a British or French boss stevedore 1500 tons and make still more cargo fly in the course of a day.

Herndon at Controls

Apparently the stevedores were in the habit of doing everything in a big, all-out way. That included working, cussing, eating and making friends. I will touch on their sensational appetites in a moment, but first a word about the trip itself.

We took off very late on a Friday night from the New York area and arrived at a Paris airfield the next Monday afternoon. That meant, of course, that we were delayed en route by bad weather, since the actual flying time was less than a day. Where we stopped must be skipped over, but our pilot for part of the way was a well-known old timer, Hugh Herndon, who in 1931 made a round-the-world trip with Clyde Pangborn and got arrested in Tokyo on suspicion of being a spy.

The trip over the ocean was surprisingly comfortable, with the passengers seated pretty much as they would be in a Washington bus (provided there was room in a Washington bus). That is, there were rows of seats on either side of the aisle, with two passengers opposite each porthole.

The plane itself was a "plush job," meaning seats were upholstered and could be thrown back for sleeping. Presumably we traveled thus partly on account of the presence of the French officer, otherwise, we might have come over in a cargo plane, which would have meant crouching in so-called bucket seats.

On the way, a young soldier—washed out in his efforts to become a combat pilot and now serving as a flight attendant—provided us with box lunches and coffee and gave us comforters in which to wrap ourselves and stretch out for an occasional nap.

Flying across France on the way to Paris, we could see many mementoes of the great battle that raged last summer: Bomb craters, wrecked bridges, smashed buildings and so on.

The arrival in Paris itself was noteworthy for several reasons, one, the fact that German-language signs were still hanging in the air terminal. Then there was the sensation caused by the attractive Miss Worrell. A blue-eyed blonde, wearing slacks, a fur coat but no hat, she had the GI's at the airfield looking on in pop-eyed admiration.

But to get back to the boss stevedores and their all-American appetites. They told of a fellow, one of their colleagues in San Pedro, who once ate five steaks and then drank a gallon of wine into which he had dropped a dozen "rawr" eggs. That was hearsay so far as I was concerned, but what follows comes under the head of straight reporting. The shortest, leanest individual among the stevedores on our plane was, as you might suspect, the heaviest eater—a fellow the others called "The Pelican." At one stop he was handed a menu which gave him a choice of six breakfasts.

Nothing at All, Bud

"Give me No. 1 and No. 6," he told the waitress.

This was confusing and the waitress told him to be specific; to get down to business and make up his mind just which breakfast he wanted.

"I said, give me both," said The Pelican.

He got them and in this way: No. 1, a man-sized stack of wheat cakes, was on the bottom. Superimposed on it, and making a very pretty picture indeed, was No. 6, which was an order of eggs (sunny side up) and several strips of thick bacon.

The Pelican tore into this, and, zip, it was gone, together with several mugs of coffee. A short time later, back on the plane, he was wolfing a box lunch, consisting of three robust sandwiches, a fruit cup, a piece of cake, some candy and more coffee.

I remarked on his wonderful appetite. He swallowed the last of the box lunch, looked up in surprise, and said:

"Hell, man, this is nothing. You ought to see my wife eat. Why, when we're at home, after a hard day's work . . . !"

THE POST'S EDDIE FOLLIARD
. . . room to sit down this trip

People Favor New Treaty Ratification Plan, Simple Majority in Both Houses of Congress

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.

MAJORITY public opinion in the United States is ready to accept a major reform in the method of ratifying peace treaties.

At present the ratification of a formal treaty requires a two-thirds vote in the United States Senate. Approval by the House of Representatives is not required. The reform, approved by approximately three voters in every five polled, would make peace treaties ratifiable by a simple majority vote of both houses.

Two previous surveys, in October, 1943, and May, 1944, also found majorities in favor of the change.

There is strong likelihood that the issue will be raised for debate in the new session of Congress. Fuller discussion of it may possibly alter the public's present attitude.

The current opinion is shown by responses to the following question:

"When the war is over, it will be necessary for the Allies to decide on peace terms for the Axis. Which one of these three ways would you, personally, favor as the best way to have peace treaties approved after the war?"

The three alternatives were approval by the President only, approval by the President and a majority of the whole Congress, or approval by the President and two-thirds of the Senate.

The trend of opinion follows:

	Oct., 1943	May, 1944	Today
President only	7%	7%	8%
President and majority of whole Congress	54	60	58
President and two-thirds of Senate	25	19	22
Don't know	14	14	12

Of special interest are the results when analyzed according to degree of education of the voters questioned.

People who have had college and high school training are substantially more in favor of adopting the plan of ratification by the whole Congress than those having had only grade school education.

The vote by education levels is as follows:

DEGREE OF EDUCATION

	College	High School	Grade School
President only	3%	5%	12%
President and majority of whole Congress	65	64	52
President and two-thirds of Senate	29	25	19
Don't know	3	5	17

As a further test, the Institute made a separate tabulation of all persons who are correctly informed as to the present method of ratifying treaties. The correctly informed group votes a little more in favor of reform than the average for the whole country. The percentage among the informed is 60 per cent for changing to approval by the President and a majority of both houses of Congress, as compared to 58 per cent for all groups combined.

Rankin Roars Again—And Coalition Threat Grows More Ominous

By Robert C. Albright

The little man with the big voice had just issued another statement: "The Democratic Party should be the liberal party—the Progressive Party!"

Pityingly he deplored the conservative plight of the Republican Party. Prophetically he warned the Democrats to take heed: House Democratic leaders themselves were reactionaries all! They were 50 years behind the President of the United States, said the little man.

MISSISSIPPI'S SILENT JOHN
. . . *an answer to radicalism?*

The firebrand of liberalism speaking was John Elliott Rankin, Tupelo, Miss. The time: December, 1934. The occasion: Rankin's candidacy for Speakership of the House.

Somehow, the Speakership passed Rankin by. So did leadership, though he ran in almost every Democratic race.

But last week the little man with the gray mop emerged in a seemingly more powerful role as leader of the conservative House coalition. In the space of three hours, John Rankin demonstrated he could spill Democratic leadership at will. Republicans he had so often taunted followed him docilely. So did enough votes from the deep South to swing control of the House.

There was no pretense now of liberalism. Said one Republican leader: "This is the House answer to radicalism."

For the Administration, Rankin's coalition held more ominous implications. Over leadership opposition he had set up the old Dies committee on un-American activities (which the Administration had consigned to the scrap heap) as a permanent House institution. He had reestablished a voting pattern that would smash Administration plans again and again.

First Fight on Vote

It was in spring, 1944, that John Elliott Rankin first discovered the pattern. Friend of poll taxes, foe of FEPC and all anti-discrimination agencies, he discovered he could make a trade with Republicans against everything he stood for on both issues. His opportunity came on the soldier vote bill. The Administration proposed a Federal War ballot.

Rankin feared it was the opening wedge for repeal of poll taxes and enfranchisement of Negroes; at once set out to lick it.

Under Rankin's leadership, the coalition won hands down in the House. The Senate held out for the Federal ballot in conference, but here Rankin's coalition won again. The result was a compromise that left decision with the States.

The man who twice talked Republicans into doing something that may creep back to haunt them politically, is a veteran of 24 years House service; knows all the tricks of procedure. He is 62, mild, even gentle in appearance. But when he takes the floor his big voice carries through the lobbies, lashing his foes, soothing and honeyed to his friends, flowering always with Southern Chautauqua overtones.

One of his heroes is David Crockett, Tennessee frontiersman, from whom he claims collateral descendency. Crockett, too, served in the House, but not for long. He fought the Administration of his day and was in turn licked by it.

As apprenticeship for his coalition role, Rankin served as a leader of many blocs. Chairman of the World War Veterans Committee, he first made a name for himself. He it was who sponsored general pensions for widows and orphans of World War I. At the start of this war he drew the amendment raising base pay in the armed forces to $50 a month.

For awhile, at the outset of the New Deal, he blossomed out as a champion of Administration monetary policy but he soon found a dearer, the one "liberal" cause that engrosses his attention to this day. Coauthor with the late Senator George W. Norris of the TVA bill, for years he has issued almost daily statements for expansion of public power development. His eyes gleaming, he once told newsmen, "The day will come when every farmer, reaching up to turn on his electricity, will say: 'John E. Rankin!'"

John Rankin makes no pretense of modesty. If reporters are unattentive, Rankin simply sends a statement to the galleries, providing a ready-made Rankin "interview."

One such statement, years ago, so amazed reporters they promptly gave him the nickname that still sticks, "Silent John." Their constrictions and nickname stemmed from the opening line, "Breaking his long silence, Representative Rankin yesterday . . ."

In recent years, Communist activities have provided Rankin with a bogey, which may account for his interest in revival of the Dies Committee. Expansion of Sidney Hillman's PAC alarmed him even more. When wealthy Marshall Field's liberal newspaper, PM, opened up on him, Rankin promptly dubbed that, to the delight of its staff, "The uptown edition of the Communist organ, the Daily Worker."

All True, But—

To get back at Field, he offered an amendment to Federal inheritance tax laws to virtually confiscate large fortunes. It was aimed at all large inheritances, but Rankin carefully pointed out that Field was due to inherit 200 million dollars under his grandfather's will.

Time was when press galleries discounted Rankin's statements, but that was before he showed what he could do with conservative Republican and Democratic votes. Even when he announced (in another of those statements) that he was going to revive the Dies Committee, newsmen applied a generous shaker of salt.

Hadn't Chairman Martin Dies, (D., Tex.), under PAC fire, declined to run for reelection? Hadn't his investigation of "subversives" been repudiated by the electorate, which retired half of his eight-man committee?

All of this was true and more. What newsmen hadn't properly weighed was the tempting bait held out to Republicans to give the Administration a kick in the teeth on opening day.

There is just one big chink in the durability of the Rankin coalition: The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee. Republicans, in their platform, are solemnly committed to extension of FEPC. So is the President. But if there's anything Southern conservatives hate more than FEPC, it's still a secret.

Just wait until they try to coalesce on that one!

Memo to U. S.

Nazis Hope '18 History Will Repeat

By William L. Shirer

It is obvious that German strategy today is concentrated on one great objective: to hold out until the Allies are willing to talk peace.

This was made abundantly clear in the latest outbursts of Hitler and Goebbels, in the more sober summing up given by Gen. Kurt Dittmar and by Rundstedt's surprise counteroffensive.

This also was the strategy of General Ludendorff in 1918, as he confesses in his memoirs. Time and again he justifies his three desperate offensives as the only means Germany had of "conditioning" the Allies for peace. Not defeat, mind you; nor surrender. But for negotiated peace.

Soon after cessation of hostilities, Ludendorff began to shape ideas for the next war. His book, published in 1923 (did anyone in this country pay the slightest attention to it?), was called "Total War."

The kind of peace the Germans sought in 1918 and are seeking now is a temporary one.

Hitler, in his New Year's Day broadcast, did not mention his new order. He claimed he was continuing the war merely to preserve the Fatherland. This is true, but only for the moment. Like Hindenburg and Ludendorff he wants to preserve the Fatherland so it may live to fight another war.

Disunity Encouraging

His hopes now are pinned on a last-ditch fight on Germany's frontiers that will be so costly and so protracted that the Allies will either fall out and make peace separately or negotiate with him collectively.

He must have received encouragement from the present spasm of Allied disunity and bungling in liberated countries. And the German people must have had their spirits raised not only by this but by Rundstedt's breakthrough.

However, Nazi propagandists did not go off the deep end in exploiting the German counteroffensive. They treated it soberly and carefully. One got the impression that Rundstedt's objectives were more limited than our military analysts seemed to think. The German press warned its readers that they must not expect 1940 to be repeated this time. For the most part Dr. Goebbels emphasized that the counteroffensive had at least succeeded in forcing the Americans to abandon their offensive east of Aachen and in the Saar.

There were also New Year's broadcasts from a dozen Nazi bigwigs, some of whom, like Goering, had not been recently very vocal. Axmann, the Hitler youth leader, revealed that 70 per cent of 16-year-old age group had joined the army voluntarily in 1944.

No Sugar-Coating

We would be making a sad mistake if we thought Nazi propagandists were sugar-coating the bitter pill for their people these days. Hitler's speech was grim and he again threatened to annihilate any German who failed to make his "contribution" to prosecuting the war.

In his review of the year last Tuesday, General Dittmar told the German people frankly that the German army had failed to stem the invasion in the west because "our reserves became effective invariably too late . . . largely due to the immense aerial superiority of our enemies."

One reason more reserves could not be thrown into the west, he explained, was because the German high command guessed wrong as to where the main Russian blow last June would come. The Russians struck on the central front and knocked a hole which General Dittmar describes as "250 miles wide." He does not try to gloss over the terrible blow to German arms which resulted.

Big Job Ahead Revives Cry of 'Modernize Congress'

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With a tremendous postwar job to do, the United States Congress must not be hampered by creaking legislative machinery. That's the feeling shared by millions of Americans, including many Congressmen.

For half a century Congress has not substantially changed. Its tools were designed for the gaslight era and an annual national expenditure in millions. Today Congress is trying to use those same tools on a Government that costs some 78 billion dollars a year.

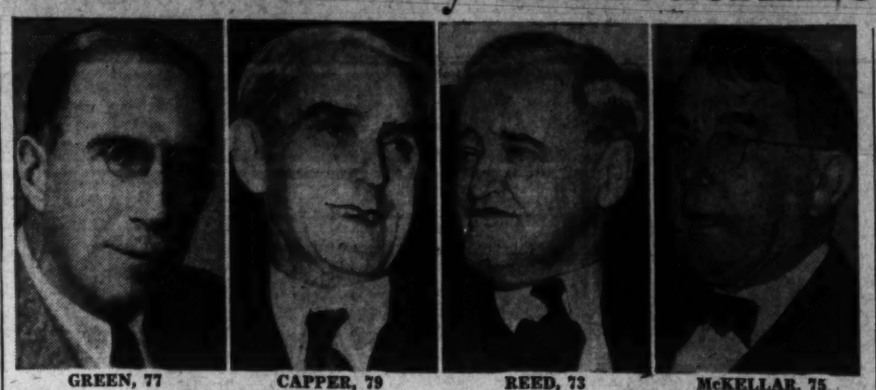
That's reason enough for a change, say proponents of streamlining plans. A number of suggestions have been advanced, chief among these a resolution setting up a joint Congressional committee to study Congress and recommend improvements. The brainchild of Representative A. S. "Mike" Monroney, (D., Okla.), and Senator Francis Maloney, (D., Conn.), it is approved by both Republican and Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill.

Would Be Bipartisan

The proposed committee would be bipartisan and consist of six members from each house. They would make a thorough study, recommend improvements.

Critics point out things Congress could do to gear itself to the times. Here are some of them:

1. Provide for approval of treaties by a simple majority vote of House and Senate, instead of by two-thirds vote of Senate alone.
2. Modernize the outmoded cumbersome committee system.
3. Set a six-year limit to terms of Senators and Representatives, to relieve the need for constant campaigning and bring down their average age.
4. Establish regular question periods before Congress to be attended by Cabinet members and department heads.
5. Supply adequate staffs for the use of Congressional committees and in members' offices.
6. Divorce Congress from its dependency on facts and figures supplied by Government or business "handouts," by expansion of Congress' legislative reference service.
7. Allow Nation-wide broadcasting of Congressional proceedings, to put Congress in a "fishbowl."



GREEN, 77 CAPPER, 79 REED, 73 McKELLAR, 75

The first of these seven points is considered of supreme importance. Those who want to scrap the two-thirds rule say no treaty of consequence has ever been ratified by the Senate. Many really important ones have been wrecked.

Point No. 2.: To bring Congress into efficient working order, the committee system needs overhauling. The House has 47 standing and five special committees; the Senate, 33 standing and 10 special ones. Many of these 95 overlap.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, jr., Progressive of Wisconsin, would like to abolish 20 of the 33 standing Senate committees and limit each Senator to membership on one major committee. Similar proposals have been advanced in the House.

Point No. 3: A six-year limit on terms of Senators and Representatives, as well as Presidents and Vice Presidents, is the idea of Representative Wat Arnold, Missouri Republican. Such a limit, he believes, would prevent important committee chairmanships from falling to the oldest Congressman through seniority. Members could concentrate on legislation without worrying about reelection.

Here's Seniority

To see the results of the seniority system, let's look at the ages of some important Senate committee chairmen:

Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the important Appropriations Committee, is 87. He has been inactive because of illness.

Here are some others, all Democrats, of course, since Congress has a Democratic majority: Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith, South Carolina, who, until his death headed Agriculture and Forestry, was 80. Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee, chairman of Postoffices and Post Roads Committee, is 75. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, who heads Privileges and Elections, is 77. Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina, chairman of the Commerce Committee, is 71.

Ranking Republican members of the same committees aren't much younger. Arthur Capper, Kansas, on the Agriculture Committee, is 79; Clyde M. Reed, Kansas, on the Postoffices and Post Roads Committee, 73; Warren R. Austin, Vermont, on Privileges and Elections Committee, is a comparative youngster, 67; Hiram W. Johnson, California, ranking GOPer on Commerce and Irrigation and Reclamation, is 78.

Point No. 4: Suggestion for a regular "quiz" session to which Cabinet officers and executive department chiefs would be invited, comes from Representative Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee. Behind the proposal is the idea that if Congressmen were better versed in the workings of Government departments, so many investigating committees wouldn't be necessary. It is also felt that Presidents and bureau heads would give more consideration to appointments if their appointees could be called on the carpet.

Other Sore Points

Point No. 5: Proper staffing of offices could be accomplished with little trouble. Members of Congress, liberal in appropriating money for other agencies, are stingy with themselves. Result is many members become mere errand boys for folks back home.

Point No. 6: Another sore point is the drafting of legislation. Because legal staffs on Capitol Hill are so small and poorly paid, much war-agencies legislation is prepared by lawyers of the very agencies it affects.

Salaries Surprise

Only five attorneys are available to the House for drafting legislation, and three to the Senate. The service costs $83,000 yearly. By contrast, an agency such as Department of Agriculture has a legal staff of 600, costing $1,600,000 a year. A bill backed by Representative Howard Smith, Virginia Democrat, would set up a joint committee on appropriations to investigate executive agencies' use of money and create a permanent joint standing committee of both houses to study the way executive departments administer laws.

Congressmen admit staffs of Senate and House Appropriations Committees are inadequate. The Senate Appropriations Committee has four clerks. The House Committee has eight. This same policy of economy has hampered research facilities. Although tens of millions of dollars are appropriated annually for research in large Government departments, Congress has to depend on the outdated Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Less Hot Air?

This agency has a staff of 66, 44 earning less than $2600 a year. One expert on banking and currency is paid $2600.

Point No. 7: Nation-wide broadcasting of congressional debate would prevent misunderstanding of important issues. Then, too, Congress might devote less time to hot air.

The prospect that Congress may force a house cleaning upon itself is fairly good if the committee provided for in the Monroney-Maloney resolution can force action on some of the proposals outlined here.

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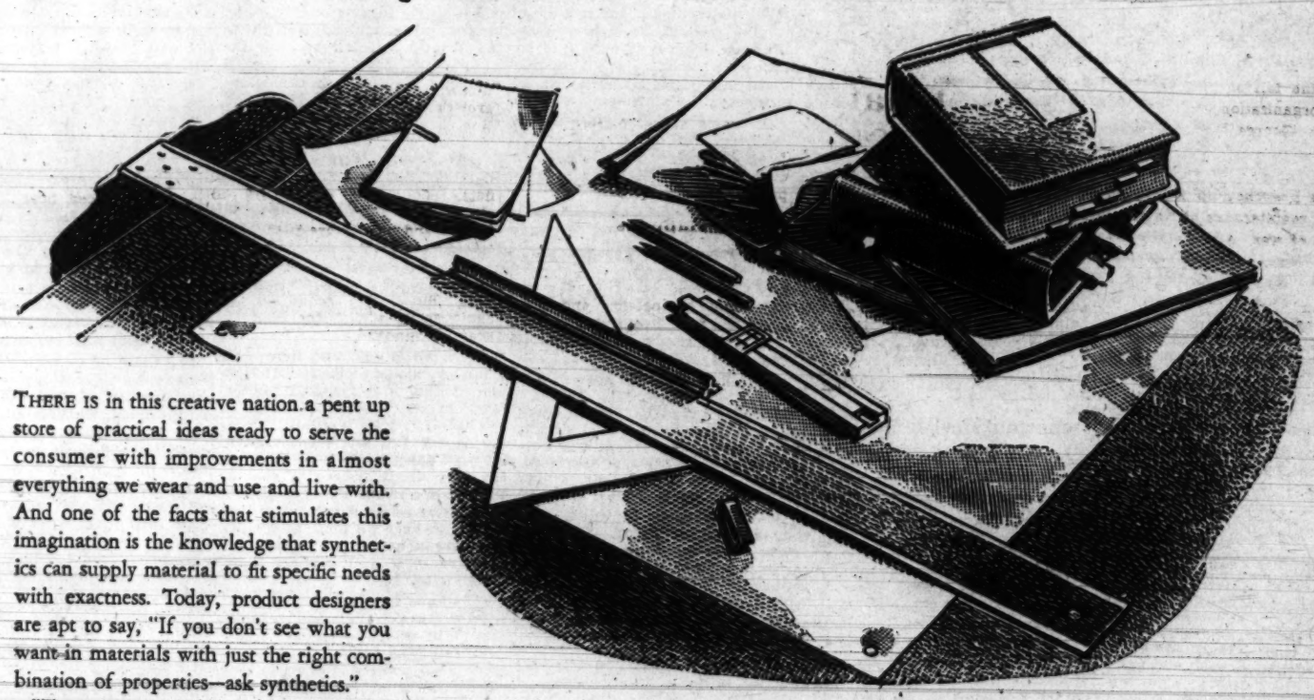
The Washington Post

"If you don't see what you want—ask Synthetics"



THERE IS in this creative nation a pent up store of practical ideas ready to serve the consumer with improvements in almost everything we wear and use and live with. And one of the facts that stimulates this imagination is the knowledge that synthetics can supply material to fit specific needs with exactness. Today, product designers are apt to say, "If you don't see what you want in materials with just the right combination of properties—ask synthetics."

"Transparency combined with toughness" . . . "fabrics without lint" . . . "lubricants that won't burn" . . . "fibres of limitless length" . . . "color that won't come off"—limitation after limitation has been blasted by modern synthetics, until today, industry virtually starts with the list of qualities (no matter how fantastic) needed in the finished product and turns to synthetics for action—and results.

• • • •

If yarns of lighter weight and greater strength are desired far beyond anything that nature supplies, synthetics can produce such a material. This was a need and it has already been filled with Fortisan*, the strongest textile yarn in the world. Fortisan is a Celanese* product that emerged from the laboratory just in time to meet the military need for parachute cloth. Since that time Fortisan production has been absorbed for war products. But post-war planners, in many different industries, see in Fortisan's unique combination of qualities an opportunity to make many, many products more useful. The fact that Fortisan combines lightness with extreme strength and dimensional stability opens up endless opportunities for product improvement.

If colorful or transparent lightweight material is desired, unlike anything nature offers, then it is another assignment for plastics. Today Lumarith* and other Celanese modern plastics are finding their way into an ever-increasing number of applications because these plastics can be made to fit needs with precision.

If industry has need for a lint-free fabric for use in precision manufacturing, then a lint-free fabric is expected from synthetic research. Today it is a real need, and a definite accomplishment. Celanese* lint-free fabrics are used for polishing cloths and the garments and gloves of workers in plants producing optical and other precision instruments for military as well as other purposes.

• • • •

There is a real satisfaction in the business of synthetics because of the knowledge that the needs of an advancing civilization can be met. The research that produces these materials is continually activated by a realization that each step will add to the satisfaction and comforts of living. The contributions are widespread, too, for synthetics have a way of bringing prices down as qualities go up.

The Celanese technical service staffs of the Textile Division, Plastics Division and the Chemical Division are at work in the field aiding manufacturers in their war production and at the same time assisting in reconversion plans.

Celanese*

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PLASTICS
CHEMICALS

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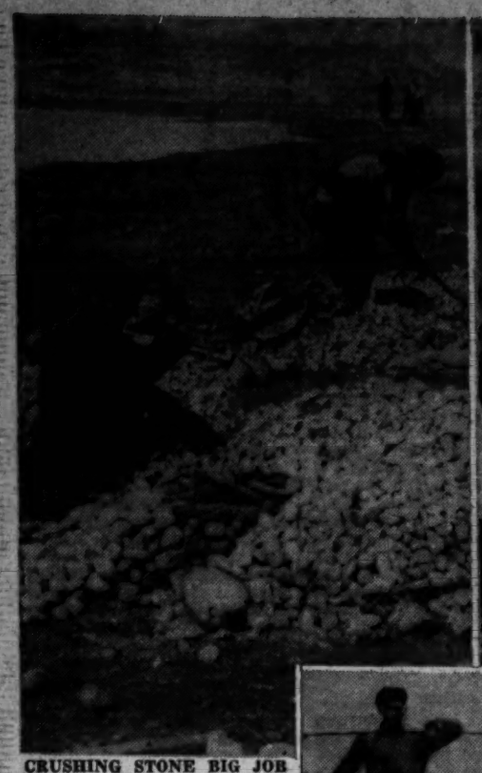
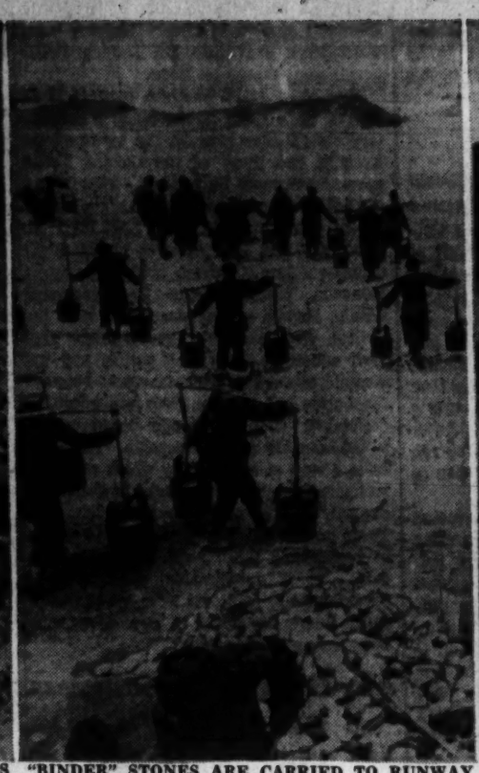


CRUSHING STONE BIG JOB
. . . women helped, too



"CEMENT" MADE LIKE THIS "BINDER" STONES ARE CARRIED TO RUNWAY HERE'S PART OF 300,000 CHINESE WHO BUILT BIG B-29 RUNWAYS
. . . these (AP) pictures show what FEA experts from Washington saw—the most primitive methods in world in midst of modern war

CHINESE STILL USE THIS ANCIENT TYPE OF VEHICLE
. . . wooden wheels, slow work—but well done

'Father' Tells How Seabees Started in '17

By William C. Barnard

Houston, Tex. (AP).—The Seabees, the "can do, will do-did" boys of the Navy, officially, are a little more than three years old. Actually, they date back to 1917 when a public works company was organized under Rear Admiral Norman Murray Smith at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Admiral Smith, 61, known as "Father of the Seabees," now is area superintendent of civil engineers. In perhaps a week or two—the Navy will release him to assume the presidency of the University of South Carolina, to which he was elected last month.

"Early in the last war," he explained, "while I was public works officer at Great Lakes, it was necessary to design and build housing and facilities for thousands of men. Civilian assistance was not available. Around 600 well-qualified men and officers were used.

Developed in '30s

"In the fall of 1917 this public works organization was turned over to Capt. George McKay and later to the late Capt. W. H. Allen. During the middle 1930's, Captain Allen and I worked up an organization for maintenance of Navy bases in time of war. Additional officers were commissioned in the Civil Engineer Corps.

"When the Japs struck, this small beginning burst into sudden activity. The total force has now reached 262,000 with 115,000 overseas. The fighting the Seabees have done is remarkable when you consider many of them are getting on in years.

"On Los Negros, Seabees were in hand-to-hand combat with the Japs while building a vital airfield. A total of 320 Japs were slaughtered. Yet, Seabees prepared the airfield for use in seven days.

"In the Mediterranean, the Fifty-fourth Construction Battalion, under heavy fire, ran 875 feet of 6-inch water line across a navigable channel. At Tarawa, Seabees exposed themselves to Jap fire by working under lights at night.

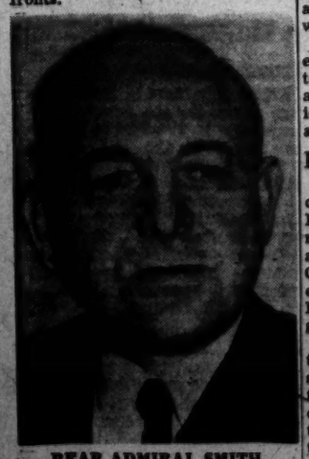
"That," he said, "will give you a rough idea of their energy and spirit. Every man is a volunteer and they work and fight like volunteers."

Set Up Schools

A native of Williston, S. C., Smith calls Portland, Oreg., home. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906. He completed the senior course at the Naval War College in 1926; as public works officer, supervised construction of the San Diego Naval Base in 1918. He once was head of the public works department of the Boston Navy Yard.

When called from retirement in December, 1942, he took charge of the new Naval Construction Battalion Replacement Depot at Shoemaker, Calif., where the first Seabees were taught to build and fight. Fourteen technical schools were set up, but there are now 42.

Smith came to Houston in March of this year. His main job to expedite flow of 100-octane gasoline from the Southwest to fighting fronts.



REAR ADMIRAL SMITH
. . . leaving Navy for college

Highest Medal Winners Are 'Old Men' of 32

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

They call this a kid's war . . . but "old men" are winning most of the Congressional Medals of Honor. That is, if a warrior is an old man at 32.

There are many teen-age heroes among those awarded the summa cum laude of all American decorations. However, the average age is 32 and for airmen 30-31 on the Congressional Medal roster.

Members of the Decorations Board, final authority on all military honors, say it is impossible to pull out a composite hero. They are extreme individualists, perform differently under similar circumstances.

There is no set pattern. Many are rare surprises. Much depends on what they have been and done in civilian life. Much on their experience in the war.

It 'Just Happens'

One may act on what seems to be nervous tension, another on rash impulse, another on calm reasoning, competence and training. No two give the same reason. It's just something that happened.

Except, of course, as in the case of veterans such as Lieut. Gen. "Jimmy" Doolittle, who led the first volunteer squadron of Army bombers over Japan. Heroism there was just plain, planned, business.

Nine admirals and generals have won the medal in this war. So have many other general officers and junior officers . . .

So did these youngsters:

Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger, jr., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., just out of West Point, first American soldier killed in action in this war and first to receive the Congressional Medal, died on Bataan.

Pvt. Joe P. Martinez, 23, Ault, Colo., killed on Attu after climbing mountain heights far ahead of his outfit to wipe out trench upon trench of Japanese machine-gun, rifle and mortar fire.

Eric Gunnar Gibson, 24, Chicago, Swedish immigrant. He was an Army cook, but he wanted to fight. He died on the Anzio beachhead after he had grabbed every weapon in sight and knocked out four German automatic rifle positions.

But, look at the older cases.

All Good Examples

In a Pacific sea battle, Oscar Petersen, chief watertender, 44, stayed in the engine room fighting fire and steam from shattered boilers until his crew had escaped and he was dead.

In Tunisia, Pvt. Nicholas Minue, 44, veteran of two wars, charged a German machine-gun nest alone, killed 10 men with his bayonet and died with the road cleared for his unit.

In the Solomons, Tech. Lewis Hall, 46, advanced over fire-swept terrain against orders to man an American machine gun after the crew had been killed . . . until he died.

Peter Tomich, 50, Navy watertender, stood by at Pearl Harbor until his engine room crew escaped. He died of burns. This goes on and on in the 30's, 40's, 50's.

Most of them are old-timers. Of the 120 medalists only 13 were under 24, only 5 too young to vote.

More than half of them were "too old to fight" by popular draft standards—but they proved that when a nation's life is at stake great deeds spring from something that clicks in a man's mind, regardless of age.

Sailors and Marines are on the medal rolls . . . but the Army is bigger. Its boys have won 78 of the 120 Congressional Medals. Thirty-four died.

They came from America, Scotland, China, the Philippines, Poland and Sweden. They came from 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Brazil's New Chief of Staff 'Hero' in 1917

Rio de Janeiro, (AP).—With his recent appointment as chief of staff of the Brazilian army, General Cristovao de Castro Barcelos has climaxed the "brilliant career" which French officers predicted for him after the last World War.

BARCELOS

When awarded the French Croix De Guerre for "valor in combat" as a lieutenant commanding a French platoon of the Seventeenth Dragoons, Barcelos was termed a "first class officer of great promise." The Dragoons expressed "pride at having him in its ranks."

Today General Barcelos, at 61, stands second only to War Minister Enrico Gaspar Dutra in the expanded, modern Brazilian army which has won acclaim for its fighting quality in the campaign in Italy. He replaced General Mauricio Cardoso, one of the leaders of the 1930 Vargas revolution, who now is reaching the army's retirement age.

First to Do It

Of wide training in France and Brazil, General Barcelos entered the Brazilian Infantry and Cavalry School in 1909. Later he studied at St. Cyr and in 1924 graduated from Brazil's general staff school, a school he later was to head.

At St. Cyr in 1917, as a newly promoted first lieutenant in the Brazilian army, he won his chance to command a detachment of the famed French 17th Dragoons. He led his unit in actions at Roulers, Ipres Flit (Belgium) and in Flanders. He marched at his platoon's head in the Paris parade following the armistice.

Brazilian reports say he was the first foreign officer to lead French troops in France.

The French cited Barcelos for "great zeal, resistance, energy, intelligence. . . . A man of heart and duty. . . . A complete officer with a brilliant future."

In recognition, the Brazilian government by decree promoted him to captain two months after the armistice. For nine years, he studied and filled various commands, advancing to major in 1928.

Rises With Vargas

The next four years saw the rise of Getulio Vargas and the army in Brazil and Cristovao Barcelos moved rapidly upward, Lieutenant Colonel and finally Brigadier General, when he commanded government troops in the 1932 Sao Paulo uprising against the Vargas government.

In the new Vargas administration General Barcelos showed himself to be a statesman and military tactician. He helped frame the 1934 constitution and later was elected to the National Chamber of Deputies, as vice president.

He was promoted to Major General in 1938.

600 Factories To Start Industrialization

China To Use FEA '5 Year Plan'

By Margaret Davis

A five-year guide for the post-war industrialization of China by sprinkling 600 industrial plants through the north, south and central regions already is on paper at the Foreign Economic Administration office.

The plan began as a technological study prepared by FEA, a study prepared for use as a guide to private enterprise or government, to domestic owners or foreign capital—specifically a guide to industrialize China regardless of who undertakes or carries out the program.

Now it can be told that China's leaders in China say the study "no longer need be considered a guide, that they are willing to use it as a basis for the nation's five-year plan."

Under the program the 600 factories would directly affect through employment the lives of four or five million persons, would indirectly affect the lives of many million more.

"Affect them enough," says Alex Taub, FEA's chief engineer, who prepared the study, to make a real impact on a land of 450 million inhabitants and start a healthy growth toward full industrialization.

"Putting these factories into production, he explains, "would be like building roads across mud flats, enough in five years to allow the builders to walk out farther and build more roads more quickly.

"In the first five years, for example, 20 cement plants might be built. But in the second 50 more could go up and in the third five years a hundred."

Evolved From Requests

The FEA study grew out of requests by the Chinese for lend-lease, requests that often were not immediate enough to be granted, but which concerned matters of interest to the world as well as China—that is, industry to maintain defenses and to create markets in China after the war.

It grew also out of convictions instilled in Americans who saw the Chinese and others in the East at work without industry's aid—convictions that all will benefit if the world's 1½ billion non-buyers become consumers of industry's goods when peace comes; convictions that, with proper planning, a third of these could be buyers within 30 years. Convictions that all men are entitled to the opportunities of modern living.

Lauchlin Currie, a former Harvard professor, now deputy administrator of FEA, Federal Reserve Board economist and presidential assistant, who in 1941 was one of the first "visiting firemen" from this country to discuss China's economy with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, heard, saw and pondered over 80,000 peasants building an airfield for B-29s without a machine in sight; granite rollers being pulled by 100 coolies at a time; workers using 20,000 hammers to break large stones into small ones; trackers pulling heavily laden junks up the Yangtze chanting as they went; peasants wheeling black pigs to market in wheelbarrows because the pigs must not lose weight—the peasant's weight did not matter.

Sight Hearbreaking

He saw back-breaking work done at horribly low efficiency—sometimes picturesque, but heartbreaking in its meaning.

English-born Engineer Taub, whose genius has born fruit in the great automotive firms of America, tasted gunpowder early in the war. He was blown out of his office in London while designing Churchill's tank engine during the blitz.

Returning to America, country of his adoption, he became interested in the economics of warfare.

He believes the economic lessons we are learning in war can be used in keeping peace.

"Improved living standards would help to stabilize the peace," he maintains. "We are learning that consuming as well as the producing ability of the world controls its well being." In addition, the FEA program would be bound to create more consumers for American products, Taub points out.

They Started Early

Even before Currie was loaned by the White House as deputy administrator of FEA, he got Taub together with the Chinese and suggested that Taub and his engineers, in their slack periods, should do some thinking about China's post-war industrial development. Taub in turn discussed the problem with interested American manufacturers, and out of these various discussions grew the present guide.

FEA has suggested erection of economic plants sprinkled throughout the vast area—plants of 104 varieties, placed near natural resources and industries.

These plants, designed to produce goods to equip China to make more goods. At first consumer products, except that made for export, will not be stressed.

For transportation that is necessary, the plan proposes 75,000 trucks, many of which will be released from military duty when the war ends; dredging of rivers and approaches to docks; overhauling of railroads.

"I sat in my office in Chungking and looked at the goods made in Chinese factories and laboratories," Taub recalled and reported, "China is mature technically. Her scientists are as good as any."

Needs Tooling Most

She needs only to tool up, to know how to make enough low cost materials in enough variety to get industry started, to turn her man hours and natural resources into wealth.

Further, he warns, she must make some of her own tools, to help her acquire a sophistication against the purchase of obsolescence.

"We don't want China to buy obsolescence after the war, and FEA's guide counsels against it.

"As China goes forward industrially," Taub predicted, "she will make tremendous and ever-growing imports of equipment. She can never be self-contained.

"For example she will always need to import fuel, copper for transmission. In return, however, she can supply the world with China teas, silks, porcelains."

This fall, with seven days' notice, Taub and Whiting Willauer, chief of the China Division of FEA, flew to China with Donald Nelson's party.

Currie, who saw the boost to morale the study had given Chinese officials here sent his aides to Chunking.

And so while Japan was fighting with her hopes set on the occupation of all of China, China was taking one step further toward industrialization as a free and independent nation after the war.

The study was discussed daily for three weeks with China's ministers, with her technicians, and with the Generalissimo himself.

Chiang Kai-shek has "gotten away from the village plant alone to the economic plant idea. His eyes shone with interest as we described it through Minister of Economics Wong Wen-hao," Taub said.

There is no element of Santa Claus about the FEA plan. It does not concern itself with finance.

Industrial plants to be constructed under this plan are: mining and metallurgy, chemical and basic processing, manufacturing, commercial power and processed and agricultural foods.

The village cooperatives and vest pocket industries which have meant so much in the war effort of China will not be abandoned under the 5-year plan, however. These will be trusted with the making of simple tools—hammers, pliers, shovels, chisels and a myriad of others.

Thus the small community as well as the industrial center will have opportunity for gainful man-hours.

Certain special musts are included in the plan for China: a motor industry to produce basic engines suitable for use in mud and for tractors, buses, water pumps, boats, road building equipment; substitution of aluminum for copper wherever possible since China must import it; floating canneries—which might be converted from LCT boats; development of the soybean.

Won't Benefit Quickly

During the first five years, FEA admits, the lot of the good-natured, happy Chinese who walks barefooted through freezing gumbo and smiles, may not be much better off. But he may have better clothing, a sheet on his bed.

But stress will be placed on producing things to make things with.

However, Taub says, industrialization must come to China as a series of steps. Later, the coolie, as well as his nation, will become a customer for more and more of the world's goods.

If he works in the factory, however, the plan would immediately give him the benefit of industrial medicine, hygiene and safety. A study of such programs designed to benefit the worker, and the plant now is being worked out for the FEA study by the United States Public Health Service.

Further, the more educated Chinese may become eligible for specialized training, although as Lillian Kessler, FEA technological analyst, points out, most of the tasks of modern industry are simple enough to learn on the job.

In her manpower study which comprises part of the FEA guide, she proposes training of selected groups of Chinese in the United States as technicians, administrators, supervisors and training experts. These specialists would receive instruction ranging in periods from 6 to 18 months.

Miss Kessler also proposes an industrial research organization to keep China in touch with world developments.

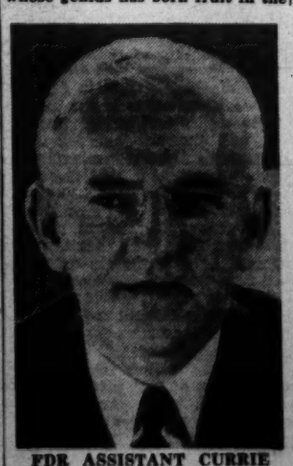
Products Already Listed

The Chinese government already has outlined plans for such a government-sponsored organization, an organization which also would investigate industrial problems peculiar to China and train technicians in its research labs.

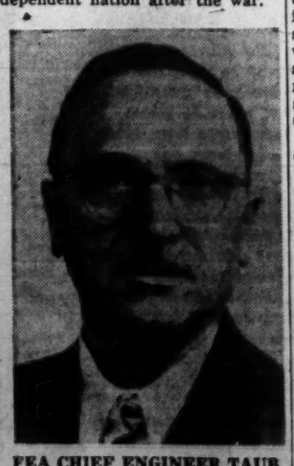
"The question of how to prevent the petroleum in Kansu from freezing has to be solved by China herself." Such problems and the development of China's special resources such as wood oil, bamboo, rice straw and grain shells are not studied by other countries, the Chinese say.

How benefits of industry may be expected to penetrate down to China's mighty army of poverty and want can be seen in the products listed for manufacture, however limited, in the first five years of planned industrialization: telephone and telegraph, railroad, trucks, buses, bicycles, electric bulbs, glass, plumbing fixtures, canneries, cotton, wool, rubber, canned goods, refrigerator equipment.

Eventually "human plumbing," men who carry water in buckets for a mile or more to supply hotels, men who are paid the equivalent of $30 a month to do this all day long, must become legend; the barefoot peasant will be shod and ride on wheels.



FDR ASSISTANT CURRIE
. . . first "visiting fireman"



FEA CHIEF ENGINEER TAUB
". . . back and heart breaking

Maybe Those Kids Were Softies, But They Sure Held That Line

On the Belgian Front (Delayed), (AP).—Nothing but the highest praise for young American kids who helped stop Von Rundstedt's offensive come from top officers of this division—nothing but admiration, respect and love.

One of the captains knew who had stopped the German drive. He was mad and proud and bitter as he stood there in the cold, noisy, fog cursing in that racking way in which men sometimes sob.

"Soda jerks and grocery clerks," he said. "Look at them! Pimply-faced mothers' boys. Scared schoolkids. Not a military man among them and it took this to prove they're the best damned fighting men in the world."

Not the Same

After holding firm for 10 days against impossible odds his company had just been pulled out of the line—what was left of it.

"Who really saved it? Your damned, beat-down, under-trained, softy 'civilian soldier.' That's who did it. He should have panicked but he didn't. He was mad at nobody—but he got mad. Those kids of mine are not the same soldiers they were. Something's happened to them."

The division general took up the thread of the story.

"Sure I did a good job," he snapped belligerently. Then his face softened and he said, "But if I'd done 10 times better I still wouldn't have been worthy of those kids.

Yanks Good—But

"Why, one company would beat back a counterattack at one point then shift while that outfit was resting up and beat off another one. Then they'd shift back again in time to beat back the first when they tried again. By everything in the book they couldn't do it. Yet they did."

They always said the Yank was a good soldier—dogged, determined, quietly courageous. But they always added that he didn't attack with the Germans' inspired ruthlessness.

They always insisted he lacked the military efficiency of the enemy.

They said he didn't quite have the British Tommy's traditional stubborness.

They've quit saying all of that tonight.

They're not saying much of anything.

She puts them on the spot . . .

. . . and they love it!

That's Malvina Lindsay, Post columnist who can make fun of her sex—and get away with it—in her chuckle-filled column, "The Gentler Sex," one of the most popular features in The Washington Post. For the ladies—and the men—like Malvina Lindsay's sly, but kindly, humor.

You'll be captivated by her fictitious clubwoman, Mrs. Henrietta DeGoofey, with her unimportant putterings and warrings over trifles. And you'll be stirred by Malvina Lindsay's more serious columns like "Pledge to the War Wounded" which was reprinted and distributed by the USO, the National Catholic Community Service, and the Federation of Churches of both New York and Chicago.

If you're not already a reader of "The Gentler Sex," there's a treat in store for you. Watch for it in The Post on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday . . . and for Malvina Lindsay's more serious column on the editorial page every Wednesday.

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Travel Ban

The tightening of restrictions on the holding of national conventions is another reminder of the growing laxity in observance of voluntary wartime controls that has been in evidence of late, largely because of overoptimism regarding the progress of the war. War Mobilization Director Byrnes notes that in 1942 many conventions and trade shows were voluntarily canceled. Since that time Washington has had few gatherings that could be considered nonessential, thanks chiefly to the refusal of local hotels to accept mass reservations. Elsewhere the American convention habit has been increasingly indulged during the past year or more, as any visitor to New York seeking hotel accommodation knows.

In view of the tremendous demands of the armed services on railway passenger equipment and the dearth of room accommodations in congested cities, there has never been any valid excuse for relaxation of the voluntary ban on conventions. However, so long as race track gatherings and sports contests attracting thousands of spectators and hangers-on from all parts of the country were officially tolerated, the Government could hardly "crack down" on convention-goers whose activities constituted a much less serious interference with the war effort. Moreover, some conventions serve a highly useful purpose even in wartime by facilitating in exchanges of opinion and information by business and professional men on matters of public moment. Quite properly, therefore, the Byrnes "request" allows for exceptions to the general rule of limiting gatherings to no more than 50 persons if it can be shown that larger meetings are in the interest of the war effort. The establishment of a committee composed of representative Government officials to pass on applications for exceptions affords safeguards against violation of the ban, even though Director Byrnes has not gone so far as to issue an order making conformity compulsory.

The Need To Know

Friday's Post contained half a dozen scattered news items which, taken together, ought to mean something to the heads of the Allied governments. One of these appeared under the headline, "Strabolgi Flays British Censorship." Another was headed, "Communiques Unfair, Charge of Australians"; a third "Truth About War Kept Secret, Says Ex-NAM Chief"; and a fourth, "Tell People About Foreign Dealings, Welles Urges". Then, as if to give these varied pleas color and significance, there was Secretary Stimson's statement that no estimate could yet be given of American losses in the three-week battle still in progress on the Western Front.

These five news stories ought to be read in conjunction with a sixth which quoted from Archibald MacLeish's first speech as Assistant Secretary of State. "This Nation," Mr. MacLeish declared, "has believed from the beginning of its history in the right of the people to know. It has declared that right in the first amendment to its Constitution. It believes that if the people are informed, the decisions of the people will be wise." That principle is fundamental to democracy and has sound psychological roots as well. The people have not only a right to know what is going on in the society of which they are responsible members; they have also a vital need to know if they are to manifest the faith and resolution and sense of purpose indispensable to their unity as a people.

Undoubtedly there are security considerations entailed in the release of information about our losses in France and Belgium. These must be weighed. But weight ought to be given at the same time to the effect of concealment upon the people at home—the people whose full participation in the war is dependent upon their understanding of its progress. Concealment is the wet nurse of suspicion and complacency. How can a people rise to great occasions when it does not know what those occasions are? How can a people meet setbacks with steadfastness if it does not know how serious these may be?

The need of the people to know is not limited to military developments. It applies equally to the whole sphere of political arrangements which will condition the world in which we are to live. We need to know what lies beyond the horizon if we are to move forward toward it with confidence and with hope. The blindfolded march as falteringly as the blind. Political affairs, to be sure, do not always lend themselves to easy disclosure. But the price of candor needs to be weighed against the price of concealment. And the inevitable price of concealment is confusion. There can be no progress at all without a recognition of this basic fact: the people need to know.

Roosevelt Message

President Roosevelt's thoughtful message to Congress yesterday must be read against the sobering background of the news from Europe. The President did not dwell at length on the reverses and losses our forces have suffered in France, but he did emphasize the fact that "we have reached the most critical phase of the war". And that fact is underlined by his compelling recommendations for acceleration of the war effort on the home front. The message is primarily a call for rededication of the entire Nation to the great unfinished task before it—by the most orderly and effective methods open to Congress.

One of the most pointed and convincing sections of the message calls for the drafting of nurses. The Army and Navy are desperately in need of 20,000 additional nurses. Appeals for volunteers over several months have fallen short of the mark. The only alternative, as the Presidents points out, is amendment to the Selective Service Act providing compulsory service for nurses. The need is so clear and compelling that there should be no question about prompt compliance of Congress with this request.

The President has also joined with the Army and Navy in strongly indorsing national service legislation. One foremost reason is the necessity of making adjustments in the output of weapons on short notice. He mentioned, for example, that a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle is to be manufactured by many thousands this year. That is good news to American soldiers in France and Germany who are said to have gone up against superior German tanks in the recent Nazi offensive. We can spare no effort in supplying these improved weapons to our defenders, and that may necessitate quick shifts in working personnel from their present jobs to tank plants.

More younger men are also to be drafted as replacements in the armed forces. That will intensify the need for replacements in war plants and make it imperative to stop the present unnecessary turnover of employes. To accomplish these results and to reaffirm our determination to win at all cost the President calls for stopgap and longer-range legislation. For the immediate present he requests power to draft 4-Fs for any wartime service. We think he should also have included statutory powers for the War Manpower Commission, as suggested by War Mobilization Director Byrnes. The President's longer-range proposal would subject all citizens to the obligation of contributing their talents and energy to the war effort.

This forthright plea for full civilian as well as military mobilization cannot be regarded as merely a repetition of Mr. Roosevelt's similar proposal a year ago. Then national service was suggested as one prong of a complicated five-point program. Now it stands out as the most positive single request of an impressive message. And it is linked to a crisis that has stirred anxiety in every American heart. The inescapable fact is that the Nation needs the services of every man and women through this critical period, and power to command those services is the only practicable means of attaining full mobilization.

We do not believe that enactment of such a law would result in widespread coercion. Ninety-five out of a hundred would continue to work faithfully at their present jobs with no noticeable change in their situation. The few who have not realized the seriousness of this struggle in which we are engaged would be assigned to tasks where they can be most useful for the duration, as they are in Great Britain and every other major country in the war.

The biggest question about the President's address is whether he conveyed to Congress the sense of urgency which he undoubtedly feels. Out of his own knowledge of what has happened on the European front and of the fierce struggle which confronts us there and in the Far East, the President wrote with conviction. But he has not given Congress or the people all the pertinent facts that underlie his appeal. In the development of this legislation we hope that the courageous and thoughtful message of yesterday will be supplemented by additional concrete facts.

Blow To Harmony

Ever since Stanilaw Mikolajczyk's resignation as Premier of the Polish government-in-exile, there have been persistent rumors that sooner or later he would throw in his lot with the rival Lublin regime which Moscow has now recognized as the provisional government of Poland. How far afield these rumors were is now brought out by the declaration issued by the Polish Peasant Party which Mikolajczyk heads. This party, the largest in Poland, has refused to participate in the new Arcizewski government at London, but the members, Mikolajczyk among them, are not prepared to translate their opposition to that government by supporting Lublin.

On the contrary, the Peasant Party has just put itself on record as denouncing the Lublin regime as a "usurper of privileges and functions" belonging to a recognized authority. If Great Britain, the United States and France recognize that regime the statement declares, it would mean their consent to the establishment of a "Communist Poland, a Poland standing on the threshold of incorporation in the Soviet Union, a Poland whose independence, freedom and strength will have been obliterated with their agreement." In this particular Mikolajczyk sees eye to eye with his successor and the Peasant Party puts itself in agreement with the parties actually represented in the present government coalition. It is to be hoped, then, that on the basis of such similarity of attitude a new attempt to bring Mikolajczyk back into the London Polish government should be made.

It is not certain whether, even if Mikolajczyk were again at the helm, a satisfactory compromise between the views of the Kremlin and those of the London Polish government could be reached. Mikolajczyk did not have much luck in this matter when he was Premier. But there is at least the possibility that his return to power might ultimately permit a fresh start to be made. However, Russia's action in recognizing Lublin, despite urgent pleas from both the British and American governments that such action be postponed, makes any immediate attempt at rapprochement between the Lublin and London Poles impossible.

Russia's action, under the circumstances, is indefensible and inexcusable. It constitutes a blow at Allied unity which whatever its immediate advantages to the Soviet Union can only be injurious to her in the long run. There may be practical advantages to Russia in recognizing this "made in Moscow" regime. It is questionable whether those advantages are sufficient to offset the blow which Russia has struck to harmonious relations among the Big Three.

Mr. Byrnes On Congress

War Mobilization Director Byrnes has given powerful impetus to the move for modernization of Congress. His suggestions in the current issue of *American* magazine stem from a long experience in both the House and Senate and as an executive dealing with Congress. They are rich in wisdom and progressive in spirit. While Mr. Byrnes advocates nothing new, he has summoned formidable logic and impressive testimony in support of the more or less standard reforms that are now being urged upon the Maloney-Mahoney Committee from many sources.

Most important is his plea for better leadership in Congress. At present, he says, "the Congress falls too far short of being the sum of all its parts." Each house has a steering committee set up to guide the course of legislation. But "these committees seldom meet and never steer." They should be abolished, says Mr. Byrnes, and replaced by steering committees composed of the heads of the standing committees of each house. Like all other students of congressional organization, he would sharply reduce the number of committees—from 33 in the Senate and 45 in the House to 10 or 12 in each house—to avoid duplication of effort and confusion of jurisdiction and to minimize the danger of biased reports.

"The steering committees of both houses," Mr. Byrnes says, "should meet with the President at least once a month. The President now has frequent conferences with the four congressional leaders. This is not enough. If at stated intervals the President met with this congressional cabinet, it should eliminate much of the friction between the legislative and executive branches of the Government." Mr. Byrnes thought he would be a private citizen by the time this frank and pertinent statement appeared in print. The fact that he has been drafted to continue his work as sub-President on the home front, however, adds to the force and significance of his observation.

As a further means of aiding a meeting of minds between the executive and legislative branches, Mr. Byrnes favors Representative Kefauver's plan of inviting Cabinet members to explain their policies and answer questions on the floors of the House and Senate. "There is no place," he rightly says, "where accurate information is of greater value than on the floor of a legislative body."

Mr. Byrnes does not come out strongly for abolition of the seniority rule. He believes that election of committee chairmen would usually put the member with the longest service at the top, but at the same time would leave committees free to avoid "particularly unfortunate" selections sometimes dictated by the seniority rule. He places chief reliance for strengthening Congress on reorganization of its committee system, centralization of its leadership and expansion of its expert assistance. Since Congressmen have come to be regarded as Washington representaaives of their constituents, he suggests that each be allowed a $6000 assistant to ease the burden of errand running and give legislators more time to legislate. Congressmen's salaries, he says, should be increased to $15,000 a year after the war. These suggestions are not only eminently sensible. In our opinion adoption of many of them is imperative if Congress is to hold its place in the American system of government against the growing power of the Executive.

THE LAST MILESTONE

"Eight," says the milestone proudly.
And if you stop to stare,
"Eight," it proclaims more loudly,
But never says where to where.
Once, no doubt, there were others
To lead the courageous on;
Men mended walls with the brothers
And crazy paths for the lawn
And one keeps a farmhouse founded
By serving a corner to hold;
And one, stoop-shouldered and rounded,
Is left to befriend the bold.
Where are we now in this strange wide world?
Where have we come so late?
The last stone left on the turnpike
Across from the farmhouse gate
Holds up its mark to the passing stranger,
Careless what is known.
But the farmer knows the answer:
Here the earth is his own!

CHARLES MALAM.

Postwar Jobs

A Communication

THE POST'S editorial adventure into wonderland on December 29, entitled "Jobs for All," has left me feeling as Alice felt when her neck grew her head right up through the trees. You will remember that Alice's view from above the trees was very different from that on the ground. My progress from top to bottom of your editorial had somewhat the same effect on me.

As I understand it, The Post's first objection to a guaranty by the Government against business cycles is that such procedure would be "unrealistic," and that it is unrealistic because "the program would entail a colossal guessing job for the Government's statisticians." But the Government's statisticians perform much more difficult feats every month than that of estimating the number of jobs needed to keep everyone employed or the amount of private and Government investment needed to afford those jobs. Statisticians of the Federal Reserve Board, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the Census Bureau, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and of other agencies regularly solve considerably more involved statistical problems. I know because I once worked in one of those agencies and saw them do it. I feel sure that private business as a whole is equally capable of budgeting its investment a year ahead if it sets up machinery with which to do it.

Even if the estimating task were as difficult as The Post thinks contend that we should tolerate breadlines and soup kitchens rather than undertake it? Surely not—hence let us pass on to more tangible objections to the report of the War Contracts Committee.

The next principal point of criticism, I take it, is contained in the asserton that "we have had experience enough with work relief and pump-priming . . . to realize the futility of trying to cure mass unemployment by wholesale spending of public funds." The answer of course is that neither The Post nor anyone else can prove such an assertion, even if one accepts the interpretation that the Senate committee is calling merely for pump-priming.

When Business Fails

As a matter of fact, neither the United States nor any other nation has ever sought to eliminate the business cycle by guaranteeing in advance the provision of jobs when private business fails to provide them. This is an entirely different matter from pump-priming after the fact of depression. The Senate committee in reality has suggested that the nation establish an economic climate that has never prevailed before here or elsewhere.

Depressions appear directly related to a falling-off of investment and construction expenditures. Most businessmen agree that advance fear of such cyclical depression causes risk capital to hide. This in turn helps to bring on the very depression which the enterprisers had feared. Thus, it would appear that if private enterprisers were given the kind of assurance proposed by the Senate committee, they could go forward with more confidence than ever before. It seems to me that such government expenditure and investment as might be required to create such an economic climate of permanent confidence would be far removed from the pump-priming of the past, however successful it may have been.

The third major criticism of The Post, as I understand it, is that such a bill would "guarantee the 'right' of every ablebodied American to a 'useful and renumerative' job." Such a guarantee, The Post says, is "iconoclastic." The naivete of such a statement is appalling. The conservative government of Great Britain, in Lord Woolton's White Paper on Employment of more than a year ago, said that that government "accept" responsibility for the maintenance of a high level of employment. Surely a country that in its infancy proclaimed those great "inalienable" rights of the Declaration of Independence, the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, will not shy at adding the sequential right to "useful and remunerative" work, now needed to give reality to the first three. Or are you proposing to settle for three-fourths of the Four Freedoms?

Private Enterprise

As to The Post's fourth point, that the Senate Committee's report implies that the Government must "eventually take over private industry," surely the writer is aware that this statement is a reduction ad absurdum. Action to remove the cyclical depressions that are the major affliction of private business would appear to be the best way to ensure that private business will thrive. The Senate Committee's report carefully avoids infringement by Government upon the field of private enterprise. It is only when private enterprise cannot provide the needed jobs that Government investigation is to be used to provide them. Would it be better to guarantee this in advance or to wait until the panic of depression threatens the whole free enterprise system?

The Post's fifth criticism is that the cost of such investment "would fall upon the active sector of the economy" and give rise to anxiety as to "the financial soundness of the Government's finances," with depressing results. Waiving the question how finances could be other than "financially" sound or unsound, one nevertheless must call attention to the fact that in this year national income is nearly $160 billions; taxes, mostly on "the active sector of the economy," amount to about $50 billions, and the Government is spending at the rate of $90 billion annually. In contrast there may be placed the year 1932, when the whole national income was less even than the taxes collected this year by the Government. The depressing effects of Government expenditures are not apparent to this naked eye.

But all of this is not what leaves me with that Alice-in-Wondarland feeling. It is the last paragraph of the editorial that does that. In this paragraph, The Post disapproves "of taking on such large and indefinite responsibilities" but approves of "supplementing the efforts of private industry and giving a lift to industry directly and indirectly." Moreover, The Post also thinks "Government has a distinct responsibility not only to counter business depression but also to encourage the attainment of full employmnt."

Like Alice, I am bewildered, and can only ask, "How?"

RUSSELL SMITH,
Legislative Secretary, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.
Washington, Dec. 30.

Polish Impasse

By Andre Visson

United Nations' Inside Front

THE HOPES which British and American diplomatic circles placed in Polish former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, as the only Polish leader in exile still in a position to find a more or less satisfactory solution of the Polish problem, have disappeared this week.

The greatest blow to British and American hopes as far as Mikolajczyk is concerned did not come in the recognition of the Polish National Committee at Lublin by the Soviet Union as provisional government of Poland. This decision was expected, but it was hoped that, despite this new and extremely serious diplomatic complication, it would be still possible to have Mikolajczyk, leader of the important Polish Peasant Party, return to power in the exiled government and try to achieve the agreement with the Lublin Poles. But the outspoken critical statement made by Mikolajcyk regarding the decision by the Lublin Poles, and the not less outspoken criticisms of Mikolajczyk voiced by the Lublin Premier, Edward Osubka-Morawski, have practically annihilated all those hopes which London and Washington had placed in Milolajcyk.

Those hopes which Churchill has made public, had been justified by Mikolajczyk's record in his negotiations with Moscow leaders and Lublin Poles. The opposition of those London Poles, who refused to follow him in his conciliatory efforts and who forced him to resign two months ago, was believed to have strengthened his prestige in Lublin and in Moscow. Allied diplomatic circles hoped—as did a good number of Poles—that the London-Polish government of Tomasz Arcsiszewski, uniting strangely enough extreme rightist Polish elements with Socialists, would not fail to realize that there was no way to find out of of Polish impasse except to make concessions to Moscow.

Curzon Line

The British have been the first to realize that there was no chance to save Poland's independence, unless a group of responsible non-Communist Poles would accept Moscow's viewpoint on the controversial territories east of the Curzon Line. Late General Sikorski first, and Stanislaw Mikolojczyk later have realized that it was indispensable to work out a settlement with Moscow on the basis of the Curzon Line. But they both met with a very strong opposition. The Polish army under General Anders, evacuated from the Soviet Union to the Middle East and now fighting in Italy, was composed mainly of Poles originating from provinces east of the Curzon Line. They blocked any possible discussion of territorial changes, and as they had been the main asset and support of the Polish government in exile in 1941 and 1942, their opposition carried weight. Furthermore, in London several Polish groups were taking a similar intransigent stand. The remnants of the semi-totalitarian "colonels' regime," to which belonged at one time Polish President-in-Exile Wladislaw Racskiewicz himself, claimed for postwar Poland new territories in the West—to be taken from Germany—but refused to hear about any territorial changes in the Soviet Union's favor, in the East. They took the stand that any territorial cession in the East would automatically lead to gradual disappearance of Poland's independence. And they have placed their hopes in influential Polish-American groups, who, they believed, would exert pressure upon President Roosevelt's Administration in the election years, in order to obtain Washington's support for their stand. They have been joined in their opposition to any territorial changes by the right and extreme right wing of the Conservative National-Democratic Party, which was in prewar Poland their main political adversary. And finally they have been joined by Polish Socialists, whose leaders, such as Arcziszewski, had little love for the Russians, in whose jails they had passed many years under the Czars, and who had nothing but hatred for the Bolsheviks, considered by them as usurpers and distorters of the Socialist philosophy.

Reason for Failure

Mikolajczyk tried to overcome this opposition. Leader of the important and influential Peasant Party, he had perhaps a greater prestige with the Polish peasants than did the late General Sikorski. But if he failed to overcome his opposition, it was not only because, as a convinced democrat, he refused to make historical decisions on his own responsibility; but Moscow's increasingly adamant position and certain methods of the Soviet diplomacy have been as responsible for his failure, as his own opposition in London.

Forced to abandon the battle, he refused, nonetheless to capitulate. Anxious to save Poland's independence, which he considered to be of infinitely greater importance than controversial territories east o fthe Curzon Line, where the Poles claimed only 40 per cent of the total population, he left the power to his opposition in London, but refused to join the Lublin Poles.

Not later than in the last week of December, a Polish publication in London, Yutro Polski, established by Stanislaw Grabski, who accompanied Mikolajczyk and Count Rommer to Moscow, charged rightist elements of the Arcziszewski government of having gambled on the Soviet defeat and of having courted American isolationists for the support of their intransigent attitude. This article, violently criticizing the rightist opposition to Mikolajczyk and defending Mikolajczyk's policy of concessions, revived Allied hopes in the possibility of Mikolajczyk's return to power and of a renewed, this time successful, attempt to work out an agreement with Moscow.

But while Mikolajczyk and his friends strongly disagreed with other Polish groups in London as far as territorial problems were concerned, he was in agreement with them in the opposition to Lublni Committee's claim to represent Poland's national interests.

When the Lublin Committee proclaimed itself Poland's provisional government, Mikolajczyk denounced it as "usurper of privileges and functions belonging to a recognized government."

Denounced by Lublin

On the other hand, the Lublin Poles, who, until lately have abstained from any criticism of Mikolajczyk, have denounced him as "having abandoned the trend of Polish democracy," and declared that he "must remain a foreign exile."

It looks as if the "Mikolajczyk bridge," which many Poles and Allied diplomats in London and in Washington, hoped to throw over the Polish-Soviet abyss, cannot be used any more.

It is now up to the Big Three leaders to find another solution when they will meet sometime and somewhere in February.

Diplomatic circles in Washington concentrate all their attention on Poland's independence and, while they recognize the necessity of a rather urgent solution to Poland's territorial problem, they refuse to approve any unilateral decision. It is recognized, however, in Washington, that at the present time, it is extremely hard, if not impossible to work out a satisfactory solution.

U. S. Position

The "hands off" policy does not allow Washington to exert any pressure upon the intransigent Poles in London in form of a threat to recognize the Lublin government, which is not believed to represent the Polish people. Moreover, the moderate Poles, headed by Mikolajczyk, are now as opposed to the Lublin government as are the intransigent Poles. On the other hand, it is impossible to follow the advice of those who believe that Poland's interests could be saved by a pressure on Moscow in form of a threat to stop the lend-lease.

Those who give such advice forget that while Soviet Russia by her present policy may seriously endanger Poland's independence, Germany has already crushed Poland's independence. Poland, more than any other country, is vitally depending on Germany's defeat, which cannot be assured without complete military cooperation of all Poland's allies.

Incidentally, both American and British quarters point out that they have never heard, directly or indirectly, of Moscow's intentions to postpone the offensive on the Vistula front until Poland's problem is solved accordingly to Moscow's desires. It is known in Washington that this fall the Red Army tried twice to open this offensive but met with much stronger German resistance than it had expected.

Nonetheless, it is obvious that as long as the Polish people, of whom Mikolajczyk is perhaps the most representative, have not agreed with their big neighbors, who have to liberate their country, the advance of the Red Army may find an additional handicap in the lack of support on the part of the Polish population.

Military considerations today and political considerations for tomorrow urge the necessity of an agreement on Poland's fate. Both Soviet leaders in Moscow and London Poles have erred in the past three years. The Allies cannot exert any pressure upon the Soviet leaders and London Poles; but they have a duty and a right to make both sides understand that it is in their own interest, as well as in the interest of all the United Nations to preserve the indispensable unity, without which neither this war, nor the coming peace can be won.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Use Of Force

No one needs to be told that the solidarity of the home front has been considerably disturbed by what has been going on lately in Greece and Poland. Use of force to solve the political confusion sure to be encountered in countries just struggling back to consciousness after having been knocked politically senseless by enemy domination seemed inconsistent with the Allied peace purposes. The home front, obviously, was all the more at sea because our government has seemed to hold somewhat aloof from the disturbances in the liberated areas, apparently with the purpose of leaving the way open for the people of the liberated countries themselves to say what form of government they shall live under. But such a decision can come only after order has been established, and it was the lack of positive evidence of our participation in this immediate problem, plus popular dismay over the militaristic methods used in Greece, that started the questioning as to whether our Government has any definite policy for dealing with the interim disturbances.

Why wouldn't the policy applied to Cuba and the Philippines give a cue for our attitude in Europe? Both those domains were liberated in a war to end aggression. In both instances the liberating power abjured any purpose for territorial gains. In both it promised to turn over the occupied territories to the liberated peoples as soon as they were ready for self-government. Cuba was so restored; the Philippines, through progressive restoration, had come to the brink of being completely relinquished when the Japanese war prevented.

In both these cases, in the interim between the conquest and the establishment of a new government, armed force was used by the liberator to quell civil war and disorder. Yet its policy as a whole won enduring and loyal friendship of the peoples so dealt with, as well as the commendation of freedom-loving peoples throughout the world.

These incidents show a very definite earlier policy on the part of the United States in circumstances somewhat similar to those in Europe now and that this country had to use armed force to restore order before settling the question of free government.

O. L. S.
Washington, Jan. 4.

While Rome Burns

The Washington Committee to Celebrate the President's Birthday shows good judgment in calling off the Command Performance at the National Theater.

It would likewise be fitting at this time to cancel the Birthday Balls and the Mile of Dimes and all the rest of the senseless observances that have outlived their usefulness, to put it mildly.

Officially sponsored revelry while countless men are dying in agony, reminds one too sharply of fiddling while Rome was burning If these spectacles must be carried on by the heartless and the unimaginative let me suggest that radio broadcasts of Masefield's poem, "The Victory Ball" be appropriately made part of each dance hall program.

As for the funds that have been collected annually for the past 10 years or more to "Stamp Out Infantile Paralysis," apparently their expenditure has been completely futile, for there is more infantile paralysis than ever.

According to much testimony the only method of combating this disease that is attended by the slightest success is the painless, drugless therapy known as the Sister Kenny method.

THERESA H. RUSSELL
Washington, Dec. 30

Nurse Shortage

Walter Lippmann's appeal for more nurses for the Army, which was printed in The Post of December 19, is to the god as far as it goes. But why doesn't the Army open wide its ranks without quotas to all qualified Negro nurses and doctors so that they may make their full contribution to the war effort? There is no question about the need, and Lippmann's appeal underscores this need still further.

Let's have no more of the present stupid, criminal, undemocratic policy. Apparently the War Department would rather have American boys die than be restored to life and health by Negro nurses and doctors.

JOHANNE BRAY
DOROTHY MUNROE
Washington, Jan. 4.

Administration Not All

Policies Need Checking in Any Reorganization Of Labor Department

By Leo Wolman

Apparently high on the agenda of the Roosevelt Administration, as it begins its fourth term, is the reorganization of the Department of Labor. On the necessity and desirability of reorganizing this deparment, we seem to have come closer to unanimity than on almost any other matter. Mr. Dewey made much of the question during his campaign, when he attributed most of our labor difficulties to the multiplication and overlapping of Federal labor agencies and the organization and personnel of the department and promised to take care of everything by enlarging the department's activities and appointing at its head a "real" representative of labor. Since the election it is believed that this view has won the support of the Administration and, as a result, many look forward to an improved labor situation achieved by a reorganized and revitalized Department of Labor.

But departmental reorganization may be nothing more than a formal undertaking. The results of a proposed reorganization will be good or bad, depending upon its purposes and the principles of administration and policy on which it is based. For the Department of Labor, like other departments, is both an administrative and policy-making agency.

If we wish to improve the operation of the department, it must be because we see room for improvement in the performance of each or both of its functions. Hence, in contemplating reorganization we ought to have a fairly clear view of the weakness of present arrangements and what we hope to gain by way of more efficient administration and better labor policy.

Substantial Economies Possible in Bureau Setup

On the administrative side the case for bringing within the fold of the department the scattered labor agencies of the Government would appear to be strong. In fact-gathering alone there ought to be substantial economies in combining the work of existing bureaus of the department with the administration of our social insurance laws. Such a merger should not only reduce total expenses, but should in addition make available in better form than is now possible a wealth of economic and social data. Similar benefits ought to accrue from the unification of our mediation and arbitration services. And a detailed survey of the numerous labor activities of the Government might well disclose other areas in which it would be both cheaper and more efficient to center separate, and often competing, agencies in one department under a single head.

But administrative reform, on however grand a scale, could hardly dispose of our current labor troubles, or of the problems which it is feared are calculated to plague this country during the critical years after the war. These troubles and problems are not the consequence of inferior and inept administration, but they are the result of well-defined policies.

If, therefore, we wish now to plan for improved labor relations and labor conditions conducive to greater business prosperity and fuller employment, we should be studying, not our administrative arrangements, but our dominant policies. Devising more effective organization and putting administration into the hands of more skillful and experienced administrators will not solve problems which have their roots in unsound and unworkable plans and programs.

Government Assumes Rights in Encouraging Labor

From the outset this Administration has, with only slight and occasional deviation, pursued a labor policy whose futures and components are now unmistakable. The goal of the policy has been the promotion of trade unionism and collective bargaining. It has been the policy of the Administration to employ the powers of Government, directly and indirectly, to encourage the expansion of organized labor. Responsibility for labor relations has been assumed by the Federal Government and taken away from local authorities. It has come to be considered the proper function of the Federal Government to intervene and settle all labor disputes, wherever located and whatever the issue. With the unfolding of our labor policy, responsibility for fixing wages and all other labor conditions has increasingly been taken over by the Government. The rights, privileges and immunities of combinations of labor have steadily grown, while existing curbs and restrictions on organized labor have been removed or nullified.

These are the policies which our Federal labor administration, unified or scattered, will interpret and apply. So far as the welfare of American labor is concerned, it would seem to be of far greater importance to decide whether these policies are sound or unsound, than to worry about who administers them, or where they are administered.

Indiana's New GOP Governor First State Chairman to Win

Indianapolis (AP).—Stocky, bespectacled Ralph F. Gates, who will be inaugurated Monday as Indiana's fifteenth Republican Governor, is the first State chairman of either major party to go directly into the Statehouse, although several have tried.

Gates, a 51-year-old lawyer, has spent most of his life in his small home town of Columbia City in northern Indiana and has been active in Republican organization politics for nearly 25 years.

During the 30's when there was a monotonous turnover of GOP State chairmen, Gates led one of the factions which alternated in holding the whiphand. He became chairman as a "harmony move" in 1942 and held the post until he announced his candidacy for Governor in the party convention. He was unopposed for the nomination.

As Governor-elect, he has "no pet theories of government in particular" but believes that "the best government is the best politics."

Gates, an ensign in the Naval Pay Corps in World War I, is a former State commander of the American Legion. He campaigned vigorously, visiting most of the State's 92 counties. By no means a stirring orator in handling a prepared speech, Gates is excellent extemporaneously. At a homecoming in northern Indiana, after his talk, an elderly and apparently slightly deaf woman asked, "Who was that preacher? That was as fine a sermon as I ever heard."

Education's All Topsy-Turvy But Colleges Set to Right It

New York (AP).—War has turned America's educational system topsy-turvy. It's taken junior law students and made them into personnel experts; it's transformed language specialists into aeronautical engineers.

When the veterans put down their bayonets and take up their books again, some tall sorting will be needed to straighten things out.

How, for example, is that former law student to decide whether he should go back to studying law, or continue with personnel work? How is his college going to measure the returning veteran's scholastic status and figure out what class he belongs in?

The Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching has tackled this problem and come up with the graduate record examination, a series of comprehensive tests which more than 60 educational institutions either are requiring or recommending for entering students.

Graphs Compared

When the veteran finishes this six-hour exam, he has a graph "profile" of his general educational development in eight basic fields—mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, social studies, literature, fine arts and the verbal factor. In addition, he takes an advanced examination in his major field. His graph score is then superimposed on a chart showing the normal performance of other students in his age and educational group. The result is neither an I.Q. nor an aptitude rating, but a description of the amount and quality of his available knowledge and understanding in specific fields, compared with an established norm.

Practical, Authoritative

This profile score also may be taken into account by the student's college for academic credit. The veteran, therefore, need not necessarily sit through his senior college year just accumulating credits, if the GRE shows that his educational status is sufficient for graduate work. And his status may very well have changed, Dr. W. S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation points out, because of knowledge acquired during his period of service.

The GRE score may change the whole future the veteran has happed out tentatively for himself. It may, for example, show a former social science student that he has become proficient in engineering because of his military job.

"As a practical service," a foundation booklet points out, "the examination will furnish an authoritative measure of attainment. Not a few students will have had opportunity during the war to advance their knowledge by special courses or by individual study and observation."

Because it shows the veteran where he stands in a given field, Dr. Learned believes the GRE also can have a definite steadying psychological effect upon a veteran who may return to college uncertain of his talents.

ONE THREE-MINUTE EGG—AND TWO HARD BOILED

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Watch O'Dwyer vs. Dewey in '46

By Drew Pearson

Keep an eye on Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn prosecutor, as the man who will run against Tom Dewey for Governor of New York.

O'DWYER

Without fanfare, O'Dwyer has become one of the closest men to Roosevelt in recent weeks. And while the talk to outsiders is that he will run against LaGuardia for mayor of New York, actually that is not going to be the case. First of all O'Dwyer says bluntly he will not run against La Guardia. Secondly, the President is not anxious to stir up opposition against an old friend who four times has helped him carry New York.

On the other hand, Roosevelt has been quietly looking for someone to run against Dewey and O'Dwyer is considered a natural.

Born in Ireland, he began life as a Brooklyn cop. Pulling himself up by his bootstraps, O'Dwyer became district attorney of Brooklyn where he prosecuted the anti-Semitic Christian Front. Today he is one of the few men who could carry the Jewish vote and the Catholic vote in New York State.

Wins Italians

More recently O'Dwyer added another big bloc of New York voters by going to bat strong for the rehabilitation of Italy.

He has been special White House adviser on Italy and had a lot to do with the stand the President has taken to send more food to the Italian people. As a result, Italo-Americans would vote for O'Dwyer almost to a man.

Finally, O'Dwyer has the political advantage of having a war record. Though 50 years old and despite a sick wife, he entered the Army shortly after Pearl Harbor and has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Keep an eye on his political star. He will go places in New York.

NOTE—Most likely Democratic candidate against LaGuardia for mayor is New York Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who conducted the famous Senate banking investigation in 1933, which led to establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Jap Balloons

There have now been a total of three mysterious Japanese balloons found in the northwestern States. It is still a matter of guesswork as to what motive the Japs have in launching them but the best guess is they are aiming sabotage against Grand Coulee or Bonneville.

If either could be blown up, not only would there be terrific loss of life through flood, but vital war industries in Washington and Oregon would shut down for lack of power.

The balloons carried a contrivance for burning them after hitting the ground but apparently whoever was in them was so anxious to make a getaway they did not stop to do any burning.

All this, plus the landing of two Nazi saboteurs in Maine indicates the enemy is still thinking in terms of internal United States sabotage.

Gallup's Studies

The political pollsters got quite a going over when Princeton's George Gallup appeared before the House Campaign Expenditures Committee.

Down-to-earth Clarence Brown of Ohio, hard-hitting Republican member of the committee, questioned Gallup closely about the Ohio election.

"You figured Dewey to carry Ohio by over 130,000 votes," Brown said, "but he actually carried it by only about 11,000. From a politician's point of view, that's a mighty dangerous error."

One question Gallup couldn't answer was Brown's query as to how the scientific poll of Emil Hurja, publisher for Pennsylvania's GOP boss Joe Pew, went so far off in his prediction.

"All these polls look to me to be hit or miss," Brown said. "If they hit, they're scientific; if they miss, it's the uncertainty of politics."

Congressman Anderson of New Mexico remarked that Hurja had paid off for his poor doping (to the tune of about $15,000). Recalling his algebra, Anderson added "Hurja apparently used political pi—he multiplied the Dewey vote by 3.1416."

U. S. Robot Bombs

The fact that the United States Army will soon have robot bombs to operate against the Nazis in France is due to the perseverance of just one man. He is Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, Bob Lovett.

Almost no one else in the Army or the War Department wanted to manufacture the buzz bombs. They claimed they could never compete with airplane bombing. Lovett's own brass hats in the air forces felt Lovett was being a traitor to the air forces.

But he stuck to his guns. He had spent part of last summer in London, where he couldn't sleep because of the buzz bombs and where he had seen the terrific damage they created. He felt they were an important weapon and that the United States would be foolish not to develop and manufacture some of its own. So finally the brass hats gave in.

Today the buzz bombs have become one of the most important weapons the Germans have. It was partly responsible for their initial success in the counteroffensive. It has two great advantages over bombing by airplane: (1) it can operate in any kind of weather and (2) it doesn't waste manpower.

Hurt Morale, Too

Their chief defect is they cannot be aimed except at a general area. However, if they come down any place behind Allied lines always packed with troops, field kitchens, munitions and stores, they can do terrific damage. Their effect on morale is even more devastating.

Now, thanks to Lovett, we have developed a replica of the Nazis' robots.

NOTE—The robot or buzz bomb is not to be confused with the rocket bomb or V-2. This is a giant rocket, working on the principle of a sky rocket but weighing about 6 tons which the Germans have been firing at England. However, they use so much weight in fuel and bury themselves so deep in the ground when they land that they have not been too effective.

Small Truck Tires Harder to Get

Companies and owners of small trucks will have to scratch harder shortly to get tire replacements. OPA has directed tire makers to turn out 64,000 fewer such tires in January than in December.

They've also cut the tires for passenger cars by 200,000.

If You'd Understand Balkans Read Adamic, Says Sandburg

By Carl Sandburg

"I was not born for one corner; the whole world is my native land." So runs the quote opening Louis Adamic's book "My Native Land." It is equivalent to Seneca's other declaration, "I am human and therefore nothing human is alien to me," and is not unrelated to Thomas Paine's, "The world is my country and to do good my religion."

Men were so declaring themselves centuries before modern transport made it possible for us to travel from wherever we are to any other point on the global earth inside of 60 hours.

Verse Shows It

Adamic's book "My Native Land" burned in him and had to be poured out. It is a case of a native born Slovene turning all the light he can on the country of Yugoslavia and the human seething of the Balkan States. Part of the preparation that made Tito's guerilla armies so natural lay in verses of 1936 such as those of Desanka Maksimovich of Belgrade:

We will defend freedom.
Even if they drive spikes under our nails.
Even if the foe lights a fire on our chests.
We are not those who surrender,
Who bend themselves.
If anybody touches our wasp nests,
For our sacred ire
The whole world will be too small.
At the cost of everything we'll defend freedom . . ."

Since then, in resistance to German occupation of their country, more than a million Yugoslavs have died from fighting, firing squads, starvation and disease. The proportion is as though the United States should lose seven or eight million lives.

Predicts Toughness

Adamic quotes Lincoln on reconstruction as "a more difficult and a more dangerous task than either construction or destruction." Adamic predicts the South Slavs will "be tough on undemocratic or anti-democratic individuals and groups," with punishment for those guilty of national or religious discrimination, with demands of land for the peasants, decent wages for those who want to work, new industries, medical care and sanitation measures. "They will take a good look at all the politicians and army officers returning from 'exile' with fat bank accounts in London and New York. Some they will kill. Others they will allow to sink into obscurity. A few they will use again."

For those who care to go farther on the seething of the Balkans and how, and why it is both simple and complex, we can recommend "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon," an 1158-page work by Rebecca West.

Many of the million Yugoslavs who have perished, paid their lives for a hope they had of the future, saying, "We won't see it but our children will."

Army Helps

Writer Sees Harder U. S. Diplomacy

By Ernest K. Lindley

American diplomacy is hardening, very perceptibly. The President has never wavered in his essential purposes: to win the war conclusively over both enemies and to set up a world security organization to maintain a long peace. He has not abandoned the Atlantic Charter.

LINDLEY

The next meeting of the "Big Three" seems likely to involve some plain talk. Indeed, as the President has intimated, there has already been a good deal of plain talk by Washington to the major Allies—more than might be supposed from the public record. At this meeting the President will have at least one advantage which he lacked at Teheran. It may not be a bargaining point but it is more than a debating point. That is the immense military strength which the United States has put to the war—both in Europe and in the Pacific—since Teheran. Then our advance across the Pacific was only beginning and few could have believed it would be pushed so far within the coming year. Then the invasion of France by a great American Army was only a promise.

There is another view about the value, in diplomatic bargaining of the immense American forces now engaged in action. That is that we are now so fully committed, physically as well as in purpose, to the complete defeat of both enemies that our Allies know we will not withdraw. According to this view, we should have exacted more detailed postwar pledges from our Allies earlier, before our own forces were so fully committed, or perhaps in return for Lend-Lease. As Russia and Britain have now been saved, they no longer need us as they did when they were still in mortal danger. This may be true. But our supreme interest was not—and is not now—in the details of the postwar settlement. It was to keep Britain and Russia fighting. The complete defeat of either would have left us in mortal danger and doomed us, if not to defeat on our home grounds, to perhaps a 10 or 20-year war.

Pressure Possible, But—

We could have brought pressure on Russia or Britain at any time by suspending Lend-Lease. We could bring pressure on Russia by that means now. That would be equivalent to inviting them to negotiate peace with Germany and to stay out of the war against Japan which is exactly what we don't want them to do. The chances of organizing a long peace would vanish instantly and another world war might well begin before this has been finished.

The whole hope of the world rests on the united desire of the major Allies to win this war and organize a long peace. That is our objective. The British and the Russians say it is theirs. Unless all three mean it, there is nothing on which to build.

If they mean it, the United States is in a strong position to insist that its views as to the general character of the peace shall prevail, for it is the most powerful member of the alliance. Its presently deployed strength may be only a talking point. But if it is reasonably plain that we intend to remain a great armed power—with the most powerful navy and air force in the world backed by a good professional army and compulsory military training—we will be listened to.

Both Need Us

Our present military power also represents industrial strength, productive capacity on which most of our Allies wish to draw after the war. Russia could rebuild itself in time but Stalin has made no secret of his eagerness to expedite Russia's reconstruction and economic development by buying American productive machinery. The British need us even more to get back on their feet.

So the bargaining position of the United States is not weak. It is far stronger than that of any other ally. There is a point beyond which it cannot be used without disrupting the alliance and thus ruining our chances of getting the things we most want. But likewise there are points beyond which Britain and Russia cannot afford to press views which are contrary to ours.

Some of the trends in British and Russian policy—especially the latter—which cause disappointment or distrust over here, are attributable to lack of confidence that we intend to become an active continuing partner in preserving peace. These are aggravated by British and Russian suspicions of each other.

That is why the completion of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, its ratification by the United Nations and prompt creation of an active United Nations organization, continue to have the highest priority, next to winning the war, on the Administration's diplomatic agenda. The good faith of the Allies will be shown, of course, not only by what they say or do about creating a world security organization but by their avoidance of actions which in the opinion of the United States, violate the interest of the world security plan and the Atlantic Charter. The prevailing official view in Washington is that both the British and the Russians have been pushed pretty close to the border line if they have not actually crossed it.

Dissident Democrats Center of Speculation As Congress Convenes

By Mark Sullivan

In the new Congress that just met are a number of members who officially are Democrats but who regard themselves as a group apart. On this dissident group, its power, its program and especially its relation to President Roosevelt, news and speculation focus.

A dissident group within the party in power has existed before. There was a dissident Republican group in the Administrations of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, and it made political history. That, however, was mainly a group having a single objective—relief for farmers. The present group has broader objectives and other characteristics which make it novel and justify the attention paid to it.

The group consists, mainly, of members sympathetic to the Congress of Industrial Organizations' political action committee and other "liberal" movements. Their intention to act as a bloc and their attitude toward the President was made apparent, intentionally and aggressively, in the session of the Senate that ended last month.

Mr. Roosevelt had sent to the Senate appointments of six officials of the State Department. At once the CIO and the "liberal" group made themselves a spearhead of opposition to confirmation. They kept it up for more than a week. They threatened filibuster until the end of the session and abandoned the fight only after one of their leaders, Senator Pepper of Florida, had conferred with President Roosevelt on his return from vacation.

The action of the group was much more than ordinary objection to presidential appointees. The group held up confirmation of not only five of the six appointees who had conservative backgrounds, but one who is an extreme New Dealer, Archibald MacLeish. Some of the group actually voted against Mr. MacLeish in early stages of the contest. Neither was the fight made because of the proportion of five conservative appointees to one New Dealer.

Seek Voice in Peace

The group had a much more formidable purpose. It was to serve notice on Mr. Roosevelt that they demand to be consulted in advance on presidential appointments and policies and to have a part in the peacemaking at the end of the war. What Mr. Roosevelt's response to the demand may be, what he may have said to Senator Pepper to induce abandonment of the fight on his appointees, whether this included a promise, and how much or how little deference he may pay to the group—all this will create the politics of the congressional session now beginning.

The group's demands are far out of proportion to their strength in Congress. In the Senate the number who would hold themselves apart from the Democrats and would stand together in opposition to an Administration policy is hardly more than a fifth of the body. In the House the number cannot be estimated until the present session gets under way and an issue arises. In the House are a considerable number of new members elected as Democrats last fall. How many of these will be regular Democrats and how many responsive to the dissident group, will appear later. But the total number in the House does not seem likely to be more than a fifth or a fourth of that body.

Threat to Party

But the group does not put its demand on its strength in the existing Congress. They think their strength as a wing of the Democratic party is measured by the vote that Henry A. Wallace got for Vice Presidential renomination at the Democratic National Convention last summer. In truth, Mr. Wallace is a symbol and leader of the political thought of the group and the vote he got in the Democratic National Convention was close to half the number of delegates.

The group bases its demand also on its potential strength, to be expressed in the Congressional elections next year and the Presidential election of 1948. In the election last November, CIO and the other left wing groups were organized only locally, chiefly in large cities. In the next Congressional and Presidential elections they expect to be organized throughout the whole country and are energetically at work to that end. They regard themselves as the "wave of the future" in American politics. They expect to function within the Democratic Party and many of them hope to make Mr. Wallace the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1948.

In the present Congress, developments must wait upon President Roosevelt's course, as expressed in measures he recommends. He can hardly follow a middle-of-the-road course, even if he should try to. If his course is agreeable to the CIO group, it would be disagreeable to the regular Democrats. They are well aware of the threat which the Left Wing groups are to the very existence of the Democratic Party as a body of familiar principles and traditions.

In the recent Congress, just about half the Democrats in each chamber repeatedly lined up with the Republicans in opposition to measures sponsored by the Left Wing groups. This happened even when Administration leaders did what they could to hold the party in line. In the present Congress the same condition seems likely after the Dies action this week.

Wonders, But You'll Wait

Whole Future to Be Changed By Startling Postwar Products

By Mary Lyon

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Cigarettes that burn without ash and wood that won't burn; 250-ton trans-ocean airliners; baby carriages made of magnesium that weigh less than the babies in them; clothing stitched and seamed by radio; a whole new house in one package—these are examples of hundreds of new things that will be commoner than pins in the postwar world, as seen by a marketing research publication, issued by The Business Bourse, of which J. George Frederick is president.

So drastic is the change in the aspect of things to come, touching every occupation and way of life, that "scarcely a single article of manufacture can afford to continue to ignore it," according to the compilation, which lists nearly 900 items with revolutionary industrial implications.

Substitutes Numerous

Challenging a wide range of jobs is a machine which will translate vibrations of the voice directly into printed form; or conversely, books on spools that will read themselves to you. Challenges to the imagination are the new 2200-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines, previously 575 hp., with power equal to that of a freight locomotive but weighing no more than its wheels, and the 5000-hp. engine almost ready.

Not only will all sorts of new competition develop, but, due to the enormous raw-material dislocations of the war, drastic changes may be looked for in the field of import and export.

No longer is this country dependent upon any one locality for rubber, tin, coconut oil, root starch, kapok, wool, quinine, camphor, morphine and a host of other materials, with the rapid emergence of newly devised substitutes.

Processed Foods Due

Offering the advantages of greater strength, improved lightness in weight, speed of production are the new steel alloys; magnesium, a third lighter than aluminum; 48 new kinds of plastics; six new processed woods which are 90 per cent as hard as steel and can be welded; glass, 90 per cent silica, unbreakable, which can be sawed or nailed like wood and can stand 1000 degrees of heat.

These are no Jules Verne dreams, the survey makes clear, but "items already worked out and ready now in major part."

The field of electronics offers devices that will close the window when it rains; answer the phone when you are away and repeat the message to you later; give you advance audible warning that a storm is on the way; enable the motorist to "see" around bad corners. It will develop photo-cell systems to eliminate the use of human eye in the postoffice's handling of the mails.

Dozens of new processed foods are due, including the corn of soup with built-in heating unit to be touched off with match or cigarette.

Revolution in the home, apart from the nearly limitless possibilities of prefabrication, will include fluorescent lighting, radiant heating from floor and wall sections; low-cost air-conditioning; glass plumbing which cannot freeze; four-purpose radio sets which combine television and sound, broadcast radio receivers (incorporating frequency modulation) and phonograph—to be sold at $200 to $400 within the first two years after the war.

Home laundering problems will be reduced by shirts so cheap it won't pay to wash them.

Some of the less well-known developments in the offing are sugar from sawdust, noiseless gears made from paper, stronger tools from powdered metals, a 20-passenger helicopter bus, a hornless blackberry bush, men's suits made from peanuts, Diesel caterpillar road-making machines that can build a road at the rate of 4 miles an hour. Also startling is the power tree-shears which does the work of 200 woodchoppers.

Sources Limitless

A full line of low-cost airplanes for family use, with automobile controls and costing from $1000 to $3000, are awaiting the postwar green signal. So also are the huge, luxurious 1000-passenger airliner ships to Europe, using radar and traveling 500 miles an hour.

While new sources for textile fibers are virtually limitless, several of the most interesting are white of egg, skim milk, tree barks and soy bean, which in itself is adaptable for the making of "wool" clothing, felt hats, upholstery, plastics, paint, "meat," "coffee" and other articles.

Nylon will be utilized for making 10 types of plastics, flexible tubing, machine bearings and tiny coil springs stronger than steel, as well as for fine fabrics.

Already there is arising an effort to synthesize the new discoveries, the Business Bourse survey says, so as to set up new combinations of discoveries and sciences.

Transportation Crisis Halts French Recovery And Any Aid to Allies

By Sonia Tomara

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Paris.—In the grip of real winter, which has come after a long rainy period, France is faced today with a cruel economic crisis, the worst, they say, since the winter of 1940, when for weeks on end yellow turnip was the only food of Paris. We are not yet at this extremity this year. But food is again scarcer, coal unavailable and most factories at a standstill.

The French government, which now has behind it an almost united nation, is deeply worried. It is true that it has sent an SOS to Washington through Jean Monnet, who has the mission of asking for shipping space for railroad cars, for coal, gasoline and some raw materials. It is considered here that if Monnet's request is not met favorably in the nearest future, France may be on the brink of grave difficulties, which in time of war could lead to disaster.

FRANCE'S JEAN MONNET
. . . here to ask help

France is the only country 'n Europe that has so far got back on her feet politically and that remains deeply inspired by the democratic spirit. The French government has done its utmost to restore the country's economic system. But there are some problems the French cannot solve alone. Among them is, first of all, the problem of transportation.

The Allied Air Force did its best last summer to break up French railroads. This permitted the Allies to liberate France quickly. But repair work cannot be done without outside help and if it is not done now and if new locomotives and box cars are not sent from America, large French cities and perhaps some of the Allied troops will be faced with grave shortage.

On my return from a long trip to Alsace I went to see several high French officials to find out what was new in the French internal situation. They talked about the vicious circle into which France was plunged: lack of means of transportation very nearly paralyzing the country, lack of coal for industry and food rotting all over France, with the government unable to distribute it.

Several French statesmen pointed out that France could increase her war effort many times if the Allies could make the initial effort of reequipping her transportation and industries. France is Europe's largest producer of bauxite and the Germans had increased its output here to supply aluminum for their war industries. Since the Germans left production has been dropped because machinery has been taken away and because even if produced the mineral could not be transported.

Germany Took Advantage of It—Why Not Allies?

The Germans had drawn coal out of France's northern mines. This is now being produced. But coal cannot be carried away for lack of wagons.

The Germans understood well the role French industry could play in their war economy. They doled out to the French raw materials that were needed to keep most industry going, and the French workers who were employed here were not taken to Germany. But the French workers worked unwillingly. Now they would love to work for the Allies and for France. But there is nothing to work with. The number of unemployed in the Paris region alone, which had fallen down to 300,000 two months ago, is again up to 400,000.

Speaking at the consultative assembly two weeks ago, Rene Mayer, minister of transportation, said that last September France had only 22 per cent of her locomotives and 37 per cent of her box cars. Fifteen hundred locomotives were repaired during October and more have been added since. According to American military transportation officers, 1700 locomotives captured from the Germans have been restored to the French. The "crisis of locomotives" seems to have been satisfactorily solved for the moment. The immediate need is for box cars.

Paris has been unlucky, perhaps. When canals used to haul coal down to Paris from the north were dragged and barges put into service again, floods interrupted traffic. Now water in the canals is freezing. Then Rundstedt's offensive came to block all northern railways. All lines available were, naturally, needed to check the German thrust.

"What do you expect?" a high French official asked me the other day. "We have a house that's collapsing. We prop it up on one side and meanwhile the opposite wall caves in. We sent all cars available to get coal. But we received reports that the harvest of beet roots had been collected and was rotting. Then Brittany sent reports that potatoes were freezing in sheds. High furnaces have no coke. Cotton mills have no cotton, vineyards no sulphur, fields no phosphates. Yet France is a rich country which produced a little of everything. If only we could distribute our own output."

She Could Produce and Save Money for U. S.

Some visitors from the States who came here for a short stay thought French prices were very high and advised devaluation of the franc. French financial experts shrug their shoulders at such suggestions. The present value of the franc is artificial.

Shoes and clothes are expensive because none are manufactured and Parisians would gladly pay any price for coal, while at Lens, where it is produced, it could be had for little. Therefore all talk about devaluation of the franc is futile. As long as France has nothing to import, she won't let the franc be devaluated. As she would like to buy anything she can from abroad it is to her interest to keep the franc at its present value. And as regards cost of living for Americans, well, GIs have all essentials provided for them and other foreigners can live at home.

What the French really want is to take a greater part in the war. They would like to produce for war and to fight in it. This is what Monnet is bound to explain in Washington. If France could get wool and cotton, her mills could make uniforms. If she had coal, her plants could make weapons. French experts say it is cheaper to import raw materials and manufactured goods here—as Germans well understand—than to ship ready goods.

The French government drafted a plan for equipping the French economy after liberation. This plan foresaw the importing of many goods. Virtually none have been imported, it is said here. France does not necessarily want to have imports she needs placed on lend-lease. She is ready to pay for what she wants. She has about one million tons of ships in the Allied pool. Yet she cannot get anything.

The trouble is, as it is realized here, that the Allies were too optimistic last summer about the war with Germany. Much shipping was diverted to the Pacific and the European war effort is suffering from premature optimism.

War Tough for Few at Front Who Bear Most of Its Brunt

Continued from Page 1.

we are and whether we don't think that people who spend their time shouting down abuses are crackpots?

So, how long the war?

Antwerp Big Point

I don't think the Germans had any illusions that they could chase us across France as we did them. But they could have done two things:

Defensively they could keep us from the Rhine, which for them is the difference between life and and death.

Offensively they might have made Antwerp unusable for us.

The key area, therefore, that we have been watching is the north. For the loss of Antwerp would set us back on our heels perhaps more seriously than anything else.

Our great superiority lies in the air and in the quantity of our motorized and armored equipment. That means that to throw our full weight into the balance, we have got to have clear skies and hard, dry roads and fields, and we are not going to get them until spring. So it's hard to see our being able to throw our full weight into the fight before spring comes. After that things can move fast. For once our planes can get into the air they can make German movements on the roads a perpetual nightmare, can throw out of balance the whole delicate machinery of any modern army.

That means we have a hard, bloody fight ahead of us, probably months of it. It means that we have got to stop fighting the war with headlines and fight as grown-up, intelligent men and women who can begin to catch some glimpse of the suffering and grim determination of our British and Russian allies.

Like Pearl Harbor

The Nazis have no illusions about the bitter meaning of this war. At this stage of the game, a long-drawn-out war can be their only hope. For Goebbels, the one great propaganda line must be to make us grow discouraged and tired so that a negotiated peace can become possible. The only answer to that is that the American people have got to fight this war against the Nazis in exactly the same spirit as we have been fighting it against Japan. It took Pearl Harbor to awaken us to the Japanese peril. If the Von Rundstedt counteroffensive shocked us out of our complacency in Europe, it may yet have been the most valuable lesson that we have received since the war started.

NEW COTTON PICKING MACHINES LIKE THIS WILL REVOLUTIONIZE SOUTH'S ECONOMY
. . . this International Harvester type can replace 50 to 80 men

HANDPICKING LIKE THIS WILL BE THING OF PAST—BUT WHERE WILL WORKERS GO?
. . . North and West, say experts, unless South can be industrialized

South's Social Problem Soon May Be Nation's

By Nat Caldwell

From 800,000 to 2,500,000 Negroes and whites will be leaving the Southland in the first six years after the war.

They'll be driven out of the fields by an army of monsters 14 feet tall, monsters of Frankenstinian bulk, painted a circus red and their mechanical insides giving out with the sounds of a heavy bomber—mechanical cotton pickers.

The people of the South will constitute the greatest mass migration since the Westward movement across the Alleghanies—a great postwar tide flowing north and westward to blend with and swell a migration to jobs in industry that already has carried 750,000 whites and an equal number of Negroes out of the South.

WICKARD

The individuals in this black and white mass will be moving out with the intention of staying—either on jobs or on relief—just as those who precede them in the still active southern trek to war industry intend to stay.

The portent of this change reaches into every phase of the traditional life of the South—and carries a heavy significance for other parts of the Nation as well.

The mechanical cotton picker, a potential $7-a-bale robot substitute for human hands that now refuse to pick for less than $30 to $40, is about to be clasped with the grip of necessity by King Cotton.

In token quantities the cotton picker, the flame cultivator and the improved ginning equipment that will hold grades of machine picked cotton within one class of the best hand harvested staple, already are accomplished facts.

With the world market for Dixie's cotton shrunk till it exists only in the imaginations of a few Senators and the postwar domestic market fiercely threatened by a war-fattened rayon industry, King Cotton knows that he must scramble and battle to stay alive. And no more than the diabetic demurs at the insulin needle will he demur at the deep-seated social changes certain to result from the complete mechanization of cotton production in the rich delta countries which alone can give him back his competitive price.

That is why all but five of the 53 large and small planters of cotton in the rich delta areas of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and West Tennessee interviewed in recent weeks listen with eager hope to the promises of the farm machinery industry for mass production of the picker before the end of the second year after the war.

That is why they believe so fervently when engineers tell them that the cotton picker today is at a stage of technological development comparable to the tractor in 1913.

Still for It

"If there are even 50,000 mechanical pickers on the farms of the South by the end of the sixth year after the war we will have been able to forget all about 22 cents parity and be making money at 10 or 12 cents a pound," declared Dean Moberley, planter of Madison Parish, La.

Reminded that 50,000 pickers at the anticipated ratio of displacement of one machine to 40 pairs of human hands might mean 2 million fewer cotton picking jobs in the South, Moberley stared at the floor for a minute. Then he declared with his original enthusiasm unabated—"I'm still for it."

Moberley made clear that he was "a businessman and proud of it." The growing of cotton was to him a very "hazardous business," "a business that might not be in existence a few years after the war unless costs of production could be cut sharply enough to half present sale prices."

Here are the present business conditions facing thousands of growers of cotton, large and small, throughout the South.

From 15 to 30 per cent of their best cotton picking labor, the husky young black or white man and woman, who can harvest from 200 to 300 pounds per day, already have left for jobs in war industry. In Madison Parish it's 40 per cent.

Under these conditions in the heaviest producing delta areas of the deep South from one-fourth to one-fifth of the record 1944 crop still is in the fields deteriorating at the rate of several cents per pound every month. Wages of up to $3 per hundred pounds with free truck transportation to and from the fields have not served materially to stimulate the harvesting.

This year for the average cotton planter high labor costs will have pared to a fraction of their 1942 and 1943 nets the final income from cotton. Favorable bank balances and high rates of farm mortgage retirement that have made the planters feel richer than since the latter years of World War I are now in many communities almost stabilized.

"If we have two more years of war and have to make two more cotton crops with labor as scarce and as high, some of us will be borrowing money to buy mechanical cotton pickers when they get here," one planter wrote in to the Delta Cotton Council at Stoneville, Miss.

It is against this background of the present that "businessmen producers" in the Nation's largest cotton producing areas stand looking wistfully to the day, when International and John Deere and Allis-Chalmers will come through with volume production of pickers. And the day when Graham-Paige will have its fire-spitting cultivator ready to kill all the weeds for three years, until, because of failure to reseed, they will practically have disappeared. Then will the hand chopper be gone with the hand picker.

It is against a background of cotton pegged at 22 cents and able to be dumped on the world market only through a substantial Federal subsidy that they look to the future. They see rayon and other synthetic fibers taking deep bites out of their domestic markets at a 25-cent price for the staple types.

Recognize Facts

They see rayon and nylon substituted for cotton in most tires for military planes and heavy duty military vehicles absorbing a potential market for half a million bales of cotton per year.

They know that present stored surpluses equivalent to a full year's war-swollen demands are a constant threat to the stability of cotton's price structure, regardless of the level at which it may be fixed.

The switch away from cotton for clothing amounts still to only a comparatively few thousands of bales per year. But the war will be over one of these days and 22 cent cotton still will be with the South, if there should be no change in national cotton policy.

Cotton at this price will have to stand up against rayon and other synthetics for a variety of uses. These substitutes, superior to cotton in some respects, will be produced by an industry capable of narrowing the price differential within certain limits at will.

The cotton producer, big cotton brokers and even conservative Farm Bureaus of the Southern States believe that the plug must be pulled on cotton prices if it is to survive in competition with synthetics. It may even be dangerous to wait until the end of the war if inroads into normal markets are not halted.

Means Abandonment

A return to 10 or 12 cents per pound without the mechanical cotton picker will mean 30 cents to 50 cents a hundred for Negro and white pickers. Only 4 of the 110 Negro cotton pickers interviewed in four States said they'd ever be willing to pick for that again. They'd go on relief first.

With the machine pickers the delta planter can pay skilled labor $5 to $10 per day as operators and still come out with a profit at 10 cents. In the 18 delta counties of Mississippi where the Negro population is two and three and four to one and the Negro lives on cotton, the changeover means displacement of an estimated 400,000.

On thousands of marginal cotton farms operated by both white and Negro farmers in Mississippi and eight other Southern States the cut in price to save cotton's imperiled domestic market means the abandonment of cotton as a crop. The mechanical picker operated by the town garageman on a custom basis or owned by a cooperative might save the day on a few of these farms.

A deliberate effort on the part of these farmers to improve the quality of their staple and raise their yields, planting only the amount that they have the hands in family to pick, might save cotton as a cash crop for thousands more. They would prove the advantage of the premium prices for top grades that careful handpicking alone can produce.

But the great mass of cotton labor will be on the move.

It'll destroy a million jobe"—warned the Rust brothers, John and Mack, young inventors of a new cotton picking machine more than a decade ago.

The picker the Rust boys had then is to International Harvester's latest model as the child's tinkertoy airplane is to the B-29. International, Allis Chalmers, which has the Rust patents and John Deere, all are racing now to be first on the market after the war with the cheapest and best machine mass production can provide.

Today's picker waddles through soggy fields even on a frosty morning when human pickers would be daring pneumonia. Its rotating racks of hundreds of barbed spindles are moved gently against the cotton stalk, almost caressing the heavily fruited bolls. Then there is a winding pull until rubber doffers in synchronized rotation arrive to relieve the spindles of their white cargo. A pneumatic tube of barrel size swirls the cotton aloft to the storage bin.

Some Policy Then

This is the new mechanical picker perfected beyond any dream of the Rust boys.

Then the Government had at least a strong "unofficial" policy on cotton and the mechanical picker and the human factors involved in any shift of cotton to machinery.

These days with the picker only the war's length from mass production the national administration has no policy on cotton, the mechanization of its production, nor the displacement of the millions of its human creatures.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard suggested mildly in Pace Committee hearings four weeks ago that mechanization of cotton production, allowing the price to seek its natural level, might be an answer. The picking machine and the rest of the cycle of mechanization might save for the cotton growers of the South a cash crop that paid 9,423,000 of them a gross of $1,340,705,000 for the 1943 crop year.

"Income payments over a stated period" to give direct aid to cotton farmers who needed to change partly or wholly to other lines of agriculture was one of Wickard's answers to the problem of human displacement. He added: "One of the chief answers lies outside of agriculture. It is greater industrialization in the South. Development of business and industry in the South itself seems to be the best answer. In this connection the whole freight rate structure needs to be reexamined."

Latest publications of the Department of Agriculture quoted by State Extension Service heads in recent annual meetings of county agents in the South raise the specter of synthetics choking cotton to death. But they skirt the issue of mechanization.

Humans Count, Too

The cotton policy of the Bankheads, the Bilbos and the Eastlands is the policy of price plugs out of the public till. But it is more virile than anything the national administration stands for. It is the policy of the marginal cotton farmer, not of the big planter who is the cheap producer. The policy well may stand until it is too late for a change to do any good.

And what of the picking machine's impact upon the human beings whose very living will be altered?

What of the half or three-quarters of the 9,423,000 human beings, now cotton's creatures, who will be displaced with mechanization no more certainly than they will be displaced with the end of cotton as a crop that may be the penalty for failure quickly to mechanize?

The sight of the picker provoked 81-year-old George Kelly, Negro, to philosophic and prophetic comment.

"Boss, it'll be here picking all the cotton before ever the Good Lord is ready for me to quit the fields and go home."

Younger Negro men and women resent Kelly's conception of the cotton past and of the future.

Roy King, a white man almost Kelly's age, and Edgar Lee Anderson, whose fathers founded the King and Anderson corporation, and who still are among its largest stockholders, were apprehensive on the same score that Kelly was.

King and Anderson have painted green and white the Negro shacks, built new chicken houses and privies and done a dozen other things to hold their tenants. But they see the younger Negroes, including most of those capable of picking 250 to 300 pounds per day, leaving by the hundreds of thousands each year of the war.

Kelly believes that one of the answers to the "cotton machine" for his race is resettlement in other areas of the South on small farms.

Opinion Divided

That is the theory FSA has been trying out now for years with whites and Negroes all over the tenant farmer South. FSA officials and their tenants say it is working. All but a few of the more than 50 white cotton planters interviewed say it is a vicious scheme to deprive them of their best labor and that the FSA plan has been another prodigal waste of money by Uncle Sam.

Few believe that the returning Negro soldier ever again will be willing to live in the South nor that the Negro industrial worker thrown out of a war job will come home and "stick it out" for more than a few weeks.

That is the problem of Chicago and Detroit and San Francisco—Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago sociologist, told this reporter a few weeks ago. He was thinking in terms of the minimum 150-million-dollar estimate of costs for decent housing of only the 315,000 Negro citizens Chicago had before the war. He was thinking how the bill would jump if housing were proposed for the 60,000 who have moved in since the war. He was thinking of the costs of providing housing and public health, and jobs or relief for Chicago's share of the hundreds of thousands who will be leaving the South when the picker comes.

King Cotton will be wanting desperately to replace them with the robot picker that can guarantee him a price competitive with rayon and other synthetic fibers. But from interviews with 110 Negroes, old and young and middle-aged still in the cotton labor force of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and west Tennessee, he'll be warning them to clear out no more than those among them in the most useful age groups to agriculture will be wanting to go.

Dr. Wirth at Chicago, Dr. T. Lynn Smith, authority on population migration at Louisiana State University, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, nationally known Negro sociologist at Fisk in Nashville, insist that less than half of the total displacement of human labor will be that of black men.

If 800,000 Negroes are let out there will be a million whites let out. The Negro has a better chance for the job of tractor driver and picking machine operator and even repairman and machinists than does the "poor white" in the heavy cotton-producing delta regions.

His Answer Different

The displaced white, however, will not hail from the delta country. He will be leaving the marginal "hill cotton farm" or the eroded cotton plains, as often a landowner as a tenant.

Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council, operator for British stockholders of huge cotton plantations at Scott, Miss., and one of cotton's handful of well-informed and realistic spokesmen, has a plan for him to stay. He'll diversify with cotton as one of two or three cash crops. Or he'll produce all he needs to eat on the farm and concentrate on cotton for cash.

He'll join others and plant a single improved variety to yield a staple of uniform length, tensile strength and receptivity to dyes. He'll plant no more than his family can harvest. He won't own a picker cooperatively with his neighbor because the machine's use would cancel his grade advantage. If cotton's at 10 cents he'll sell his for the market top and make money.

Extension service specialists in several cotton States say, however, that it'll take five years after the war to teach him to follow Johnston's plan. And before that time he'll be broke and gone.

This marginal white farm owner's tenant's chance depends upon the timing of the generally anticipated rapid industrialization of the central South blessed with the advantage of cheap TVA power.

Share It at Last

Experts feel that in the event of a postwar depression after he's left the South he, too, will take his chances on relief.

The Negroes will be—not in such quantities as the planters of the deep South might wish, but in quantities substantial enough to be disturbing to Midwest and Western cities—the problem the South at last can share with the rest of the country.

The cotton picker and to a much smaller extent, the flame cultivator, were the missing links in the mechanization of the cotton farm.

Now the missing links to complete mechanization are almost at hand. The incentive to completely mechanize is the need for slicing cotton prices in half. This need is sufficient to terrify the planter.

May Be Competition

But if the machine should get there too late there is another road he can turn into. A very few planters are producing oats — 100 bushels to the acre, other small grains at double the best yields in Iowa and Illinois, new varieties of hybrid corn at almost the same high ratio to the Midwestern grower. They can do the same thing with soft wheat. They can feed a million head of near market top beef cattle for half what it would cost to feed them in any other section. They don't know the cattle business.

But they are gamblers and willing to learn the hard way, and because they may break in on most any other type of agriculture, the intelligent farmers of the Midwest and far West should be interested selfishly to aid in the battle to keep cotton alive.

Because San Francisco's Negro population jumped 270 per cent, and Utica, N. Y.'s, jumped 250 per cent in three short war years, and both cities were without decent housing accommodations for this increase; because jumps of 25 per cent or more were experienced by Detroit, New Haven, Los Angeles and two dozen other cities outside the South in the same period; because it is sound social practice to make it as attractive as possible for as many Negroes who wish to stay in the South to realize their wishes . . . it may be that the weight of these cities also will be felt on the side of some national program for a new and richer economy in the cotton region.

Meanwhile, they'll be moving along.

Shipping Expert Proposes 4-Point Government Program To Help That Headache of What to Do With Merchant Fleet

The writer of this article is president of the Propeller Clubs of the United States, organized to encourage public interest in maritime problems, and vice president of American Export Lines, Inc.

By John F. Gehan

Written for International News Service

There surely can't be anyone in this country who hasn't heard of the enormous number of ships that have been built the last three years—not battleships, cruisers, destroyers, or landing craft, but ships ordinarily known as "merchant ships."

In this time our Government has built more than 3000. Before the war we had only about 300 actually engaged in carrying cargoes. Now we have 10 times that many. They cost 10 billion dollars.

Every one is vitally needed now. But what is to be done with them after the war? That already is a splitting headache to Government administrators and men in the shipping business. It also will be a headache to every citizen, including you, if you are a taxpayer.

Besides the 3000 big ships there are nearly 1000 new tankers. Also there were about 1000 American merchant ships afloat before the war began, although only 300 engaged in ocean trade.

Altogether there will be about 5000 ships in our merchant fleet. They will have cost each man, woman and baby in the United States at least $200 to build. These ships must be employed to the greatest extent possible.

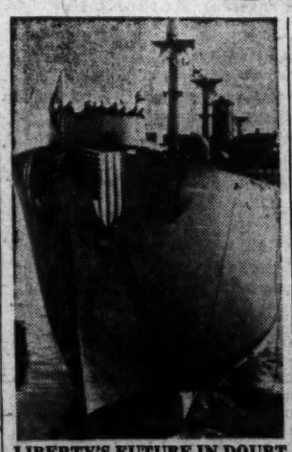
How? My answer is four-fold: (1) As many as possible should be employed in increasing foreign and domestic commerce. (2) As many as possible should be sold to American operators and foreign nations. (3) Whatever is necessary of the remainder should be maintained as an asset to our national defense. (4) The balance should be scrapped.

This program should be accompanied by a Government-aided program of continued building of ships—new vessels with improvements, for without these, America cannot compete successfully with foreign nations.

Some authorities estimate a postwar fleet of 500 modern dry-cargo vessels and 200 tankers would be ample.

One cannot be optimistic over the chances of selling any great number of our 2400 Liberty Ships in a world competing for trade by faster ships.

Some can probably be used in coastwise and intercoastal trade but the only use for the major number appears to be a "sterilizing" anchorage where they can be kept in readiness for the war we hope will never come. Even if we break them up for scrap iron, why should it be considered different from scrapping any other war material?



LIBERTY'S FUTURE IN DOUBT
. . . one can't be optimistic

One thing is certain. Neither Liberty ships nor any other newly built vessels should be allowed to disrupt our shipping industry after the war. Any congressional action which would make available for sale any portion of the Nation's merchant fleet would only create a chaotic state of affairs.

Also, when the war ends the United States will be virtually l.. king in passenger ships. Before the war, we had less than 150, now, many have been sunk and the rest built over as troop transports. It would be a long, costly job to bring them back—perhaps not worth the cost.

The Government has been in consultation with shipowners as to the setting of prices for the merchant fleet. Shipping men repeatedly say any price based on wartime construction costs has failed to consider that certain types of vessels, built for use in war, would be unsuited for economical operation in certain trade routes.

A manufacturer in a small city a long way from the sea gets to thinking about what ships do. His plant means a lot to the people of that inland city. They—and he—will be better off if some goods they make are sold abroad. It is the same with other products needed abroad. And if foreign goods are bought here, American goods can be sold abroad. Certainly American ships should help to take them across the ocean.

Peruvian, Miss Bolton Wed Here

Msgr. Amleto Giovani Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See, performed the marriage ceremony yesterday that united Miss Helen Margaret Bolton and Lieut. Federico Diaz Gamero, Peruvian navy.

The 11:30 a. m. nupital mass took place in the chapel at the Apostolic Delegation in the presence of more than a 100 guests, including several members of the South American diplomatic corps.

The bride is the daughter of Luther Right Bolton, Long Beach, Calif., and Mrs. Birdsonge Bolton, this city. Lieutenant Diaz is the son of Admiral and Mrs. Federico Diaz Dulanto, Lima, Peru. Admiral Diaz Dulanto is the Minister of Marine for that country.

Gives Sister in Marriage

Lieut. Luther Matthew Bolton gave his sister in marriage. She was attired in a gown of white satin, designed with long sleeves, full skirt and court train, with the bodice outlined with a seed pearls. Her heirloom veil of French lace, which has been in the Bolton family for 200 years, fell to train length and was held with a coronet of pearls. With a white prayerbook, she carried two white orchids.

Mrs. Donald Whitehouse, matron of honor for her sister, wore shell pink satin with hat of green veiling and matching green gloves and carried a muff of white flowers. Lieut. Carlos Salmon was best man.

Witnesses for the ceremony were the Peruvian Ambassador, Pedro Beltran, and Capt. Manuel Nieto, Naval Attache at the Peruvian Embassy. In accordance with Peruvian custom, Admiral Diaz Dulanto was godfather at the ceremony, and Mrs. Birdsonge Bolton the godmother.

Reception at Boltons

A reception took place at the home of Lieutenant and Mrs. Bolton, and the newlyweds left later for a wedding trip to Virginia. Upon their return they will make their home in Arlington.

For her traveling ensemble the bride selected a black wool suit and fuchsia coat with black trim.

The bride attended schools in California. Lieutenant Diaz was graduated from the Peruvian Naval Academy in 1941. For the past two years he has served aboard United States vessels in various theaters of war and is now attached to the Peruvian Embassy as Aide to the Naval Attache.

Prescott—Collingwood

Mount Pleasant Congregational Church was the setting for yesterday's marriage of Miss Eloise Cummings Collingwood and Baxter Carpenter Prescott.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harris Collingwood, this city, and Mr. Prescott is the son of Mrs. Harold M. Prescott, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Officiating at the 5:30 service was the Rev. Russell J. Clinchy, assisted by the Rev. Fred S. Buschmeyer.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attired in white faille made on period lines with lace collar. Her heirloom veil was of lace and embroidered net and she carried a bouquet of orchids.

Maids of honor were the bride's sisters, the Misses Jean C. and Rebecca C. Collingwood. Both wore hemlock green taffeta and carried American beauty roses. Flower girls were Sally Lipscomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lipscomb and Frances Manbeck, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Frank Manbeck. Their ensembles were of rose taffeta.

Capt. Don C. Wheaton, jr., USMCR, served as best man and ushering were G. H. Collingwood, jr., Thomas P. Collingwood, Lieut. William S. Boynton, Lieut. A. C. Crossen and J. F. Regan.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. When the couple left for a wedding to New England, the bride was wearing a country plaid suit with brown accessories and corsage of roses.

The bride is a graduate of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and Mr. Prescott received his degree at Dartmouth.

Brazil's Envoy, Mme. Martins Honor Berles

The Ambassador of Brazil and Mme. Martins entertained at dinner last evening at the Embassy in honor of Former Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf Berle, jr., and Mrs. Berle.

Mr. Berle has been mentioned as possible successor to Jefferson Caffrey as United States Ambassador to Brazil.

Other guests included Justice and Mrs. William O. Douglas, Senator and Mrs. Tom Connally, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of War for Air and Mrs. Robert A. Lovett, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Strong, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Steve Simmons, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harold Train.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Marquis Childs, the Minister Counselor of the Brazilian Embassy, Fernando Lobo, and Mme. Lobo.

Mrs. Raymond Clapper was in attendance as were Mme. de Vargas daughter in law of the President of Brazil; Mrs. Nathan Wyeth, Frank Kent, Glenn Martin and Luis Carlos Martins, nephew of the Ambassador.

Harris & Ewing

BRIDE OF THE WEEK is lovely Mrs. James Milton Parks, above, who before her marriage at the Sulgrave Club on Monday was Miss Elinor Carlyle Gudger, daughter of Mrs. Emmet Carlyle Gudger and the late Captain Gudger, USN. Smiling couple at upper right are Gen. Henry M. Arnold, commanding general, USAAF, and Mrs. Arnold, photographed at a Capital gathering

Military Memo:

Red Cross Job in Britain Nothing New for Lady Dill

By Peggy Preston

LADY DILL, widow of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, is going back to England—and the war.

When the slender, youthful Lady Dill steps onto British soil in the near future, her first move will be to place her daughter, Sonia, in school; her second to don a Red Cross uniform and enter the thick of the fray.

LADY DILL

It will be no new experience for this woman, wife of the late chief of Britain's Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. She's known uniforms and war right from the beginning.

On a few occasions here Lady Dill has worn khaki, with "tabs" that proclaim her a member of the British Mechanized Motor Transport Corps. And that is probably the proudest insignia of them all. It means that as an honorary commandant of the corps, she was one of the six women who were first sent into France by the Red Cross during the early days of World War II to assist the French army in the field.

A voluntary group, the women of the MTC, paid for their own ambulances and equipment; worked among the wounded on the continent until Dunkirk forced them back across the Channel.

AFTER marrying the Field Marshal and coming to this country, Lady Dill has been seen more frequently in Red Cross uniform than in the civilian attire she wears so well.

In the interests of the organization she toured the country, speaking before clubs and civic groups from Maine to California and she made one trip to her native England, reporting back here on work being done there in hospitals and recreation centers.

Not the least of her activities here were her parties for British servicewomen who were invited to the Georgetown house on Q st. which she and Sir John leased from Mrs. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt.

Since the field marshal's death, Washington has seen little of the attractive, brown-haired Lady Dill, but in the past few weeks she's been seeing more and more of her American friends. However, it's only to say goodbye for the ship that is to take her back to the war front is leaving very soon.

SMOKE Clouds: Even that perennial Navy favorite, Admiral James O. Richardson, is having trouble getting a good cigar. The Admiral, who counts his friends by the hundreds, is being forced to cut down on both the quantity and quality of his tobacco. Where once he sat back after dinner to enjoy a good Corona Corona, he now considers himself in great good luck if he snares one of any brand at all.

Climate permitting, the hobby-loving Admiral might solve his problem by planting a bit of the weed in his back yard garden at Thirty-fifth Place.

That's the plot he refers to as a "bouquet" and where he spends his spare time puttering about with spade and spray. "It's a peripatetic garden," the towering Texan explains. "We keep moving it around."

NOT Yet Please: Life has been pretty rugged for Comdr. Gerald Gross, newly appointed Assistant Naval Attache at our embassy in Colombia, ever since a press release incorrectly awarded him the rank of admiral.

Having but recently received his commander's stripe (and mighty proud of it he is), the naval reservist has been taking a thorough ribbing from fellow officers at the Navy Department.

But relief is in sight. Within a fortnight he'll be off to his post at the lofty Colombian capital of Bogota, far removed from Navy wags.

Making the trip with the commander will be his family, consisting of Mrs. Gross and their four, yes four, little girls. Their oldest child, a boy of 17 won't be with them, having just passed examinations for the Navy.

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Supper Party For 3 Given By Mrs. Mayo

Mrs. Sutherland Mayo entertained at a buffet supper party last evening as a farewell to Capt. James Mooney, USN, Comdr. Robert Pradow and Hugh Boyd.

These three gentlemen are soon to leave Washington — Captain Mooney to return to General Motors of which he is vice president; Commander Pradow going back to England and Hugh Boyd of the Office of Strategic Services, for an overseas assignment.

Another party on the calendar yesterday was the cocktail fete given by Capt. R. A. Dyer, USN, and Mrs. Dyer, who entertained at their home on Fulton st.

Captain and Mrs. Dyer had originally planned this particular event for the Christmas holidays, but were so busy with other people's festivities they could find no date open. Yesterday's entertainment was a late event—from 7 to 9 o'clock. Of the 150 or more guests, many of them were from the service set.

Miss Nellie Koontz Chaplain's Fiancee

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Nellie S. Koontz, daughter of Clyde W. Koontz and the late Mrs. Koontz, to Chaplain Philip C. Bentley, USNR, son of Dr. and Mrs. John E. Bentley.

Chaplain Bentley formerly was assistant to the rector of St. Alban's Church here and has completed the course at the Naval Training School for Chaplains, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. He is soon to report for first duty after spending a short leave at home with his parents.

No Glamor at 40? Mrs. Luce, We Object!

Mrs. Hurley, Sra. Cardenas Good Examples

By Marie McNair

"WILL the lady from Connecticut yield?"

No—not an inch when it comes to her views on the subject of glamor.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, speaking not from the floor of the House but from her office, on the opening day of the 79th Congress, declared: "No woman over 40 has glamor." She admits to being over 40 herself and she's sure that Helen Gahagan, newly seated member of Congress from California, is too.

Well, that's a challenging statement to make—one that is open for debate.

First, take the definition of the word "glamor," Webster's dictionary says its "magic; a spell or charm. Any association with an object or person through which the object or person appear delusively glorified; a deceptive or enticing charm."

THE WORD "glamor" has been overworked, to be sure in the Hollywood sense it connotes anything designed to startle, such as a very very decollete gown; a different hair-do, a sarong, a too brief bathing suit.

In the literal sense of the word, I can think of a dozen women—all 40 or more—right here in Washington who typify the term.

First of all I would put Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley at the top of the list.

The wife of General Hurley, our Ambassador to China, has just about EVERYTHING. She's one of the best looking women in our town, with a mass of snow white hair, always beautifully coiffed; a tall, slim figure, of patrician bearing, an intelligent face with expressive brown eyes and last but not least an innate charm and an indefinable something which makes everybody a friend, with not a single enemy.

I WOULD nominate for second place magical mystical Senora de Cardenas, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, whose soft, low voice, infectious laugh, grace of movement all add up to—well personality plus. Lucienne de Cardenas is Romanian born, is endowed with a great amount of old world charm—is in fact a great lady, and I use the world advisedly.

Senora de Cardenas has known great sorrow in her life. She has become a finer person, richer in character because of it. Completely feminine, she has a woman's weakness for pretty frocks and is noted for her hats.

Baroness Madeleine Stackelberg doesn't look a day over 30, yet she's over 40. How much I won't tell. "The most beautiful head I have ever seen" an artist once said of her classic features, deep set lustrous brown eyes and finely chiseled lips. Yes, she is lovely to look at but she has more than good looks. She's amusing and gay with a definite appeal. Women like her, men adore her.

MRS. FFOULKE-DEWEY has that certain "something"—so too, does American-born — Elvina Rybar, wife of the former Counselor of the Yugoslav Embassy, now in London. It's an untenable quality which poets have written about, lovers have sung about and yet nobody can aptly define.

I think also of Mrs. Pearsons Rust, Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, she who first startled society with mauve tinted hair; Nina Gore Olds, a charmer since her debutante days; Mrs. Paul McNutt, Mrs. Hugh Casey, and that grand dame of them all—Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner!

MOST RECENT ADDITION to diplomatic circles here is Mme. Bonnet (center), wife of the new French Ambassador. Mme. Bonnet will be the first hostess the reopened Embassy has had in a great many years. Another distinctive woman of Washington society is Mrs. Stephen Palmer Dorsey (above). Wife of a State Department official, she is the authoress of the book, "Old Georgetown Houses."

Daughter Fetes Mrs. Churchill At Cocktails

Honoring her mother, Mrs. Warner L. Churchill, who will leave tomorrow for her home in New York after a brief visit here, Mrs. Churchill Stoneborough entertained a host of friends at the Mayflower last night at a cocktail party.

Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. Burnet Maybank, Mrs. Levin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Casey and Mrs. Casey's mother, Mrs. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Luther Matthew Bolton, Judge and Mrs. Clarence Norton Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. Bulkley Griffin.

Also there were Mr. and Mrs. Berwin Harjes, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hurja, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Morgan, Admiral and Mrs. Richard McCullough, Capt. and Mrs. William Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Barnet Nover, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Lee Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Smith.

Still others were Baron and Baroness Stackelberg, Mr. and Mrs. William Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Phillips Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Williams, Col. and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. William P. MacCracken, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Richberg, Mrs. Mitchell Palmer, Herbert May, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cafritz, Anis Azer, Lieut. Comdr. Drew Dudley, Bascom Timmons, Lieut. George Abell, Lyle Kennedy, and former Senator Henry Ashurst. In addition Comdr. Stewart Beck, Gen. Juan Beigbeder, Miss Marjorie Booth, Miss Irene Juno, Miss Nannie Chase, Mrs. Herman Gasch, Mrs. Robert Sterling, Mrs. Demarest Lloyd, Miss Emma Perley Lincoln, Mrs. J. Goodwin Locke, Mrs. Perle Mesta, Mrs. Edward Treglown, Mrs. Lee Miller and Mme. Willie Georges-Picot.

Feminine Solon House-Hunting, Too

By Martha Rhyne

THAT BOBY-ABOUT-TOWN—househunting—has caught but one of the three new Congresswomen in its mad whirl. Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut is the harassed lady! Now living at the University Women's Club, she has heard faint rumblings that one isn't allowed to stay there for as long as a term of office in the House. Her problem is becoming more serious by the day.

"The avocation of Washington is house-hunting, I observe," says cheerful Mrs. Woodhouse. "But what is my avocation is fast becoming a vocation." If the dignified lady from Connecticut with snow-white hair is missing from legislative halls late next week, she may be out pacing the pavements—in search of a place to lay her brief case and spectacles.

FOR Helen Gahagan Douglas, the search is over, as it is for the other Mrs. Douglas—Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois. Helen Douglas' enterprising sister, Lillian Gahagan Walker of New York, came down around Thanksgiving to rent the house at 123 West Bradley Lane in Chevy Chase which the California Douglases—Helen, Peter, 11, and Mary Helen, 6, will call home for the duration of her congressional stay. (Mrs. Walker is now pinch hitting in her sister's offices until the staff is complete.)

Melvyn Douglas, whose name has disappeared from movie billings for the very good reason that he's in a bigger show, is playing the role of major in the Army. Last word from him came from China.

The Bradley Lane house hasn't been occupied yet. Until the middle of January, when they plan to move in, the Douglases will be at the Wardman Park.

MRS. Emily Taft Douglas has sublet a house—for four months—at 3833 Fulton st., and will soon move in with her 11-year-old daughter, Jean. After four months—well, she'll worry about that when the time comes. Her husband, Paul Douglas, is a captain in the Marines, serving overseas.

Designation for the ladies Douglas will have to be made by the States they represent for they're both married, both pretty, both mothers, and both "war widows."

MUSINGS from the gallery: Will Clare Boothe Luce's black velvet bow become as familiar as Churchill's cigar and the President's black cigarette holder? . . . And isn't Jessie Sumner charming in a black dress with insets of gold—epaulet-effect—at the shoulders? . . . Meeting of the month should be that of Idaho's guitar-strumming Senator, Glen Taylor, and Louisiana's singing cowboy Governor, Jimmie Davis, who will be on hand for the presidential inaugural! . . . when will Massachusett's blue-stocking Leverett Saltonstall arrive to share senatorial reins for the Bay State?

Washingtonians Hear Dr. Ellis Tucker As Loudoun's Woman's Club Convenes

Speaker, Who Once Was Jap Prisoner, Guest of Welbourns

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 6.—Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn, chairman of the citizenship department of the Woman's Club of Loudoun, presented the program at the regular meeting of the organization this evening at Belmont, home of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clarke. As this was men's night, members brought their husbands or male escorts to the meeting, which was followed by a social hour.

Guest speaker was Dr. Ellis Tucker, former instructor of mathematics at St. John's University, Shanghai, China, and now instructor at Woodbury Forest School. A short musical program preceded the talk.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's out-of-town guests included: Representative and Mrs. John R. Murdock, Phoenix, Ariz.; Col. R. S. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Col. and Mrs. Gordon C. Tibbitts, Falls Church, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Brubaker, Towson, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Moreland, sr., and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Moreland, jr., Forestville, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nicholson, Washington.

Guest of the Welbourns

Dr. Tucker is spending the weekend at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Welbourn and will speak at St. James' Episcopal Church tomorrow morning. He was at one time in a Jap prison camp and returned to this country on the Gripsholm.

Mr. and Mrs. John William Clemens had with them for the holiday season Col. and Mrs. A. L. Tynes, Washington, and their two children, Anne Taliaferro and Margaret Finley Tynes, and Miss Catherine Riddle of Norfolk. They entertained Saturday afternoon with an eggnog party in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Tynes and Miss Riddle.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge were at home to the Methodist Church congregation and their friends on New Year's night.

Warren Browns Hosts

Others entertaining over the weekend include Mr. and Mrs. Warren Brown, who were hosts to a number of guests Sunday afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones Lawson, who entertained at an eggnog party at their home, the Willows, Sunday afternoon.

Also the Rev. and Mrs. J. tained at a buffet supper party in Armistead Welbourn, who enterhonor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mason and also at an afternoon party for Mrs. Hutchins Frith, Bermuda, who is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Warren Brown and Mrs. Bingham Norris, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Jenkins, who entertained at a family dinner party at their home in Leesburg Monday.

Sergeant Rust Home

Staff Sergt. David N. Rust, Army Air Corps, who has completed 35 flying missions over enemy territory in Europe, returned to his home, Rockridge, near Leesburg, and will have 21 days' furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David N. Rust, before he is reassigned.

The Rusts are expecting a visit from their daughter, Miss Mary Rust, Red Cross Military Welfare Worker, who is now stationed at Maxwell Field Hospital, Ala., and will shortly be home for a furlough.

Mrs. J. D. Bush has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Charles Lowder, and sister, Miss Margaret Lowder, Washington.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Symington for the weekend are Lieut. (j. g.) John Weaver and Mrs. Weaver, Washington.

Lieut. Jack Howard, AUS, and Mrs. Howard, who are now in Nebraska, have been visiting relatives in Loudoun County.

Mrs. Alfred di Zerega and her daugher, Miss Lucy di Zerega, have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fuller in Fall River, Mass., where they were called by a message of the death of Miss di Zerega's fiance, Pfc. Edward Fuller, who was serving with General Patton's Army in Europe.

Miss Conklin's Troth Revealed

Dr. and Mrs. Coursen B. Conklin of Wesley Heights announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lockwood Conklin, to Midshipman Charles Hearn Hoke, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reed Hoke of Garden City, Long Island.

Miss Conklin, a native of Washington, is a senior at the women's college of the University of Rochester and is a member of Theta Eta sorority. Midshipman Hoke received his B.S. degree in optics from the University of Rochester and is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is now attending USNR Midshipmen's school at Columbia University.

No definite date has been set for the wedding.

Harriet Gourley, Sergeant Engaged

Of interest here is the announcement, made by Mrs. James D. Gourley at her home in Fredericksburg, Va., at a recent party, that her daughter, Miss Harriet Eliza Gourley, is engaged to Sergt. John Ransart Ronan, USMCR.

The bride-elect, daughter of the late James D. Gourley, attended Mary Washington College. Sergeant Ronan is the son of Maj. and Mrs. Francis J. Ronan of Highland Park, Ill. He attended Northwestern University and for the past year has been stationed in Hawaii. No date has been set for the wedding.

Harris & Ewing

AN ADMIRAL'S SON took a bride yesterday when Miss Helen Margaret Bolton became the wife of Lieut. (j. g.) Federico Diaz Gamero of the Peruvian navy. They were married in the Apostolic Delegation. (Story on page 1.)

Down Virginia Way

Mrs. duPont, Mrs. Clark Joint Hostesses at Party

By Nina Carter Tabb

Mrs. Felix duPont and Mrs. Robert Vanderpoel Clark of Middleburg entertained a number of friends at a dinner with dancing afterward on New Year's Eve at Mrs. duPont's home near Halfway.

After the buffet meal dancing began on the stroke of midnight. Just about daylight breakfast of scrambled eggs, hot sausage, rolls and coffee were served to those who had lingered on.

Among the dinner parties on New Year's Eve was by Mrs. H. Gwynne Tayloe, jr., in honor of Gunnery Sergt. and Mrs. Robert Fauntleroy Turner at the home of Mrs. Tayloe's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Littleton, jr., in Middleburg. Sergeant Turner, USMC, returned last week from duty in the South Pacific, where he has been for more than 2½ years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crabites, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Booth and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Harris, jr., entertained at a large joint buffet dinner party on New Year's Eve at Hillcrest, home of Mrs. Crabites' mother, Mrs. Gasquet di Zerega, near Aldie. After midnight there was dancing until the early hours.

Give Joint Buffet Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Crabites also entertained on Saturday, December 30, at an afternoon party from 5 to 7 when they asked the entire neighborhood to Hillcrest for New Year's cheer.

Mary L. Bailey, USNR, Leesburg, spent the holidays with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Bailey. She will leave this week for duty at the United States Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Admiral Richard E. Byrd spent a few days the past week in Winchester with his mother, Mrs. R. E. Byrd.

Lieut. Anne Gochnauer, Wave, has returned to Norfolk for duty after visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Gochnauer at their home in Upperville.

Corpl. Alice di Zeraga Moore, Wac, has returned to the Mason General Hospital, Brentwood, Long Island, for duty after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Gasquet di Zeraga, at her home near Aldie.

Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas, of Aldie, have recently received a letter from their son, Sergt. Edward Douglas, USAAC, from Italy, where he had received wounds in action. Sergeant Douglas says he has a doctor from the Mayo Clinic attending him and has confidence that he soon will be better.

Miss Anne Moore, Georgetown, Del., is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas at their home near Aldie. Miss Moore formerly lived here.

Sergt. Pitman Visits

Sergt. Donald Pitman, USMC, is visiting his brother-in-law and sister Mr. and Mrs. Lea MacDonald at their home near Middleburg.

Miss Margaret Green, Richmond, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. George Robert Slater, at their home, West View, near Upperville. Miss Green recently has returned from 28 months in South America, where she was in the Naval Attache Office in Chili.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Beverley returned to New York on Tuesday after a visit with his aunts, the Misses Carter at Meadow Grove, near Marshall. They were joined here by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bland Beverley of Blandfield on the Rappahannock River near Rappahannock. Mr. Beverley, sr., has returned home and Mrs. Beverley, sr., will remain with her sisters, the Misses Carter for a longer visit.

Mrs. May Beverley Malmo, Richmond, has returned there after a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Beverley Malmo at Bethesda, Md.

Mrs. Peter B. Wood and her son, Billy Wood, Baltimore, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur C. Marshall, at Crednal, near Upperville this week.

Sussman-Pasternak Rites Announced

Miss Lois Pasternak was married last week to Pfc. Richard M. Sussman at a ceremony which took place at the Mayflower Hotel with Rabbi Isaac Landman of New York officiating.

The bride is daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Leo Pasternak, this city, and Pvt. Sussman is son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Sussman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Attending her sister as maid of honor was Miss Elaine Pasternak, and Irving Sussman served as best man.

A graduate of Maryland College for Women, the bride also attended Tobe-Coburn School. Pvt. Sussman attended Brown University and New York University.

Betty Tiffany Returns

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 6.—Miss Betty Tiffany has returned home from a visit with Miss Norma Ritter, a former roommate at the College of William and Mary, at her home in Washington.

Sergt. Yadkowsky Will Take Bride, Miss Ruth Smith

Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Smith, Tampa, Fla., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Lorraine Smith, to Staff Sergt. Jean M. Yadowsky, son of Mrs. Harry Yadowsky and the late Dr. Yadkowsky, Washington.

Miss Smith was born in Washington but has lived in Tampa with her parents for the past several years. She is a junior at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., where she is on the staff of the Flamingo, student magazine.

The prospective bridegroom attended Benjamin Franklin and George Washington universities. Prior to entering the service he was connected with the Brookings Institute here. At present he is stationed at Drew Field, Tampa. No date hase been set for the wedding.

Couple Makes Wedding Vows In Maryland

Nuptial mass last Saturday at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's Church, Indianhead, Md., united in marriage Miss Emily Louise McWilliams and Lieut. Eugene Sabas Hutmacher, USNR. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. McWilliams and the bridegroom is the son of Anton Hutmacher of Quincy, Ill.

The Rev. Joseph Weber officiated and the bride's father gave her in marriage.

She wore an ivory satin gown embroidered in seed pearls and her full-length veil fell from a tiara of seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Matron of honor was Mrs. Anton H. Hutmacher, sister-in-law of the bridegroom, who wore an aquamarine gown of brocaded satin with matching hat of ostrich tips. Her bouquet was of talisman roses.

William C. McWilliams, brother of the bride, served as best man, and ushers were Ensign Roger Wallace, USNR; Lieut. Robert W. Anderson, USMC. Serving the mass was another brother of the bride, Clarence E. McWilliams, jr., of Army Specialized Training Unit.

A reception took place at the home of the bride's parents, after which the couple left for a wedding trip. The bride attended Mary Washington College and the bridegroom received his degree in chemical engineering from Notre Dame.

Patricia Ward Is Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ward, Washington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Patricia Sydney Ward, to Corpl. Gerald E. Skofronck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Skofronck, Milwaukee, Wisc.

The bride-elect was graduated from the University of Maryland, where she was a member of Kappa Delta Sorority.

Corporal Skofronck attended the University of Notre Dame before entering the service, and is now stationed in Washington.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Fassetts Plan Florida Home

Of interest here is news of the wedding of Miss Frances Amarynthia Jenkins, niece of Maj. Gen. John M. Jenkins of Washington and frequent visitor here, to Lieut. Walter Joseph Fassett of Meshoppen, Pa., which took place during the holiday season in Columbia, S. C.

Lieutenant Fassett is stationed at Marianna Army Air Base, Marianna, Fla., where, after a wedding trip, he and his bride will make their home.

The ceremony took place in the Columbia Army Air Base Chapel, Chaplain Aquinas Brinker officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flavel Jenkins of Columbia and is the granddaughter of the late Adjt. Gen. George Duncan Bellinger. The bridegroom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gay Fassett of Meshoppen, Pa.

Arletta Aherns Will Lecture

Arletta Ahrens, well-known traveler and lecturer on Latin America, will be presented by the Pan American Union tomorrow at 4 p. m. in the first program of the year on the series of Sunday afternoon events for servicemen, Government employes and the general public.

Mrs. Ahrens, whose comments and observations spring from a wealth of first-hand information gained through extensive and repeated travel in our sister republics to the South, will show her motion picture in color, "Chile Cruise," accompanied by a lecture describing a delightful trip down the West Coast of South America.

Arletta Ahrens has talked in 30 States and the District before many clubs and other organizations including the National Geographic Society. It has been said of her lectures that they are among the most enjoyable, entertaining and instructive in the Latin American field.

Freeman-Ransom Plans Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Butler Freeman of Vienna, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Jean Freeman, to Lieut. John S. Ransom of Arlington, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Ransom of Falls Church.

Miss Freeman is a student at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Lieutenant Ransom attended Amherst College and has just been graduated from Officers' Candidate School at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Before that, he spent a year in Iran. The wedding is planned for June.

DAR Unit to Hear National Officer

Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, DAR, will meet Friday afternoon at the chapter house, 1732 Massachusetts ave., when Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, treasurer-general, NSDAR, will be guest speaker. The regent, Mrs. Guy Withers, will preside.

Hostesses will be Miss Luella P. Chase, Mrs. William Theophilus and Miss Jane M. Anderson. They will serve "morning coffee" at 12:30 p. m. preceding the meeting.

Chase-Statler Photo

NEW SENATORIAL HOSTESS is Mrs. William Fulbright, who is no stranger in congressional circles. Her husband, Senator from Arkansas, was former member of the House of Representatives

Gromykos, Composer Will Hear Concert in Joseph Davies' Box

The Soviet Ambassador and Mme. Gromyko and George Antheil, one of America's foremost contemporary composers, will attend this afternoon's National Symphony concert as the box guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies.

Mr. Antheil arrived in Washington Friday, coming from Hollywood especially to attend today's first concert performance of his Fourth Symphony, the rights to which he had given to his long-time friend, Conductor Hans Kindler.

Following the concert the soloist, Percy Grainger, will be entertained at a small party by Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers at their Georgetown residence.

This is the first of two parties arranged in honor of artists appearing with the National Symphony this week. Wednesday evening Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will be guest of honor at a party after the concert given by Mrs. Robert Low Bacon.

Shirley E. Clark's Troth Announced

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Durham, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Shirley E. Clark, to Lieut. James A. Graham, USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Graham, Philadelphia.

The wedding will take place when Lieutenant Graham returns from overseas.

Swiss Theme Will Dominate Club Program

Switzerland will be the subject for the day at the January meeting of the Woman's Community Club of Kensington tomorrow at the Masonic Hall. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m.

Mrs. Benjamin Gerig, program chairman, who planned the program, lived in Geneva for many years. She has chosen Mrs. Alphonse Haettenschwiller as her speaker. Mrs. Haettenschwiller is a native of Switzerland and was very active in social service work there. She will discuss "Swiss Women in War Time."

The art group, under direction of Mrs. C. E. Osgood, will display some of Mrs. Gerig's Swiss treasures, notably some pottery, an unusual Swiss table and excellent examples of wood-carving.

Garden section, under direction of Mrs. F. W. Long, will have a specimen of edelweiss which has been mounted under glass.

The music section, under direction of Miss Marjorie Boyd, will sing the Swiss national anthem and folk songs with a yodeling accompaniment. Mrs. Edward Conkling, jr., chairman of the luncheon committee, has planned a meal centered around favorite Swiss dishes.

Skinkers' Son Is Christened

Middleburg, Va., Jan. 6.—William Skinker 2d, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Cochran Skinker of The Plains, was christened Tuesday afternoon at the Skinker home, with the Rev. D. Campbell Mayers of Middleburg officiating.

A few friends were invited to the ceremony and afterward refreshments were served. The baby, who is named for his grandfather, the late William Skinker of The Plains, had as godmother, Mrs. Frederick Sharp, jr., The Plains, and the godfathers were Gunnery Sergt. Robert Fauntleroy Turner, Middleburg, USMC, and Corpl. George Kernan, jr., U. S. paratrooper, The Plains.

Envoy, Wife Complimented

Judge and Mrs. Wade Hampton Ellis gave a dinner last night in honor of the Greek Ambassador and Mme. Diamantopoulos.

Harris & Ewing

MISS MARTHA ENGELBACH
. . . Sergeant's fiancee

Miss Engelbach Is Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Vincent Engelbach have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Jean Engelbach, to Staff Sergt. Edward Fraley Smouse, Oakland, Md.

The bride-elect is a graduate of the University of Maryland and a member of Alpha Omicron Pi and Omicron Nu sororities.

Sergeant Smouse attended the University of Maryland before entering the Army Air Force and is a member of Theta Chi Fraternity.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Salvas—Walton

Dr. J. C. Salvas, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Valerie Salvas, to Cadet Arthur W. Walton, United States Military Academy, son of Mrs. Thomas W. Walton and the late Mr. Walton, Bethesda, Md.

Cadet Walton graduated from Sidwell Friends' School and attended the Millard Preparatory School.

The wedding will take place in June following Cadet Walton's graduation.

Times are tense but you need not look it. Smooth NIGHT CREAM over tired lines beneath your eyes—massage it gently, firmly over your throat. Awaken to a tomorrow looking rested, refreshed, with your skin feeling as fresh as a new day.

1.00; 1.75 *plus tax*

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Sorority Sets 2d Jamboree Saturday Night

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6.—The second annual Tau Omicron Phi Jamboree, sponsored by the Beta Chapter, will be held Saturday at Carvel Hall, for the benefit of the National War Fund. Entertainment will include dancing, bridge, special floor shows, booths and games.

The committee in charge includes Miss Amy Morrissey, president of the local chapter; Miss Mary Larson and Mrs. Charles R. Dodds. Committee heads are Miss Grace Hilliard, Mrs. Carvel H. Blair, Mrs. Randolph W. King, Mrs. Bernard K. Crawford, Miss Barbara McClench and Miss Virginia Meredith.

Tau Omicron Phi is an Army, Navy and Marine service sorority founded many years ago for charitable purposes.

With the Midshipmen back in town after holiday leave, the younger set is anticipating a gay weekend.

Of special interest is the midshipmen tea dance scheduled this afternoon at Carvel Hall. Miss Peggy Mather Croker is in charge of the group of Baltimore girls who are here to attend this dance and weekend events at the Naval Academy.

Parties Enliven Season

A round of parties enlivened the closing days of the holiday season here with Dr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Root receiving congratulations of a large number of friends Thursday afternoon on their fortieth wedding anniversary, which they celebrated at an open house at their home.

Those assisting Mrs. Root were Mrs. Charles H. Rawlins, jr., Mrs. Clarence M. White, Mrs. Paul J. Kiefer, Mrs. Lyman M. Kells, Mrs. C. C. Bramble, Mrs. R. G. Clements, Mrs. C. Garner Werntz and Mrs. J. O. White.

Members of the family in attendance were Mrs. Ralph G. Meader and daughter, Mary, New Haven, Conn.; Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd E. Root, USNR, Washington; Miss Charlotte M. Root, Baltimore, and Mrs. Lucille Griffin Root, wife of Capt. Ellis P. Root, USA, now on duty in Europe.

The annual commodore's eggnog party for members of the Annapolis Yacht Club was held Wednesday from 6 to 8 p. m. at the clubhouse.

Phippses "At Home"

In accordance with their annual custom, Capt. Louis N. Phipps, AUS, who is on Christmas leave from Fort Dix, N. J., and Mrs. Phipps were "at home" to their friends on New Year's Day from 4 to 6 p. m. at their residence.

Lieut. Comdr. Ford K. Brown, USNR, and Mrs. Brown were hosts at a dinner party Saturday evening for Jack Alexander, associate editor of the Saturday Evening Post, and Mrs. Alexander.

More than 50 guests attended the holiday "open house" at Ben-Holm, home of Dr. and Mrs. George C. Basil, at Bay Ridge, last Sunday evening.

The president of St. John's College and Mrs. Stringfellow Barr entertained members of the college faculty at an eggnog party during the holidays at their home.

Miss Siegert Wedded

The wedding of Miss Dorothy T. Siegert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Siegert, and Ernest M. Brown, signalman 2/c, USNR, took place Saturday, December 30, at 9 a. m. in St. Mary's Church here, with the Rev. George M. Powers officiating.

Mr. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Brown, is home on leave from the South Pacific, where he has been serving for more than two years.

Both the bride and bridegroom attended the Annapolis High School. Before entering the service, he was employed at the Naval Academy.

Harris & Ewing

FIVE LITTLE PLAZAS—Children of the Ecuadorian Ambassador and Senora de Plaza pose for their picture with their mother. Left to right are Senora de Plaza, with Marsela on her lap; Galo, the only son; Elsa, Rosario and Luz

Gotham's Conservative Males Revel in Riotous Shirts, Ties

By Lucius Beebe

The reporter's annual visit to Walter McCrory, the mad but astute shirt carpenter of West Forty-sixth st., who builds chemises for Winston Churchill and Roy Howard and whose contempt for the purchaser of plain white shirtings is so profound that he doesn't even stock them, save for formal wear, disclosed that the times have produced a boom in the most riotous patterns of record.

Where, in other years, he stocked shirting that boasted checks big enough to play games on, it would now be possible to lay out a miniature golf course on his most popular numbers. Stuff that was formerly popular only with lumberjacks and race-track devotees is now going onto the backs of the most conservative bankers and Wall Street brokers.

Orange and green plaids four inches square, railroad men's thousand milers of solid black and indigo with brilliant red ties and white buttons as big as wrist watches, Walter says, are hot stuff nowadays and not with the fancy trade, but with usually staid carriage customers.

McCrory's shop window looks like nothing so much as an explosion in a paint factory. His prices range from $12 up and his customers are few, but choice. The late Odd McIntyre, who was Sulka's best friend and the pet of Charvet, first put McCrory on the map when he started wearing his ox-blood pleated numbers with a contrasting white lawn tie.

Another Palace Epic

This department's devotion to the tradition and premises of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco is no close secret, and whenever opportunity offers it makes a pious pilgrimage westward to the wonderful precincts of the Pied Piper Bar, the Happy Valley.

As a repository of Palace lore, the reporter recently received one more gracious and kindly contribution to the saga from Mrs. Langford Wheaton Smith, of Berkeley, Calif.

"Some time in the early '20s," she writes, "my husband and I were at the Palace, had checked out and were waiting for our train on a Sunday evening. In those days the hotel featured a Sunday supper and concert in the palm court, and the people who came were of many types. Some were saving for a treat, for a chance to wear their best clothes and feel a part of the world beyond their routine. You know the sort; a pair of spinster school teachers, an elderly couple celebrating a lonely anniversary perhaps, a shoe clerk and his girl, a bride and groom from upstate. We watched them being shown to their tables with all the style and courtesy which has gone with the palm court through its many years.

Becomes Fast Friend

"I became aware of a little old man who had seated himself on one of the red plush thrones. He was dressed in a frock coat, green with the years, the silk shredded at the lapels. His trousers were frayed and spotted and his linen far from clean. In his hand he carried a brown paper bag.

My first anxious thought was that some one would send him away, but as I watched him I realized that he settled himself with the air of being at home.

To our delight, he opened his bag and nibbled quietly while others dined in style, enjoying, all unabashed, his version of the supper concert.

"When it was time for us to go I stopped at the desk to tell them how my heart was warmed by the little old man and the fact that a big hotel felt sure enough of itself to extend its courtesy and service to the old who had seen better days. They assured me that the old man came often and was welcome. For me, an Easterner, the Palace then and there became more than just a good hotel!"

Cowles Place Opens

Even as the ink is drying on this, David S. Cowles' new Penguin Country Club in Glen Cove, L. I., will be opening for business, offering members a delectable locale for weekends in the country.

Impressario Cowles has lavished all his love and much of his lucre upon his rustic rendezvous, furnishing it with old American pieces warranted to bring out the beast in every furniture fancier.

Yet Cowles, for reasons not so obvious as one might assume, prefers the unostentatious dining room to any of the 30-odd more grandiose rooms.

There he and his aid, Fred Roberti, are wont to sit and muse for hours about—of all things—the wallpaper, which depicts a group of frenetic, red-coated John Peels riding in hot pursuit of a hapless fox.

This mural masterpiece is Cowles' own discovery. He came upon the original in the coachhouse of an ancient inn in Little Compton, R. I., acquired a panel, and had Thomas Strahan copy it for him. Strahan has now placed it upon the open market, where it can be had for the asking, plus the necessary cash.

Miss Courtney, Lieut. Amatucci Repeat Vows

St. Ann's Chapel was the scene of an attractively arranged wedding yesterday at 4 p. m. when Miss Mary Lou Courtney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Cook of Chevy Chase, Md., became the bride of Lieut. Thomas Martin Amatucci, USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Amatucci of Silver Spring.

The bride was escorted by her stepfather. She wore an ivory satin dress made with sweetheart neckline, a fitted bodice and long train. Her three-quarter-length tulle veil was held by a tiara of orange blossoms and her bouquet was of white roses.

Miss Lynn Courtney, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gray-blue moire taffeta gown and carried a bouquet of gladioli. Other attendants were Miss Edith Sprague and Miss Ann Courtney, young sister of the bride. Their gowns were of winter rose moire taffeta and their bouquets were of gladioli.

Lieut. George Anderson, USMCR, was best man and ushers were Lieuts. Joseph Alexsandro and Robert Allen. A reception at the bride's home followed.

For traveling, the bride wore a white wool dress with red tuxedo coat, brown accessories and corsage of white roses.

In February, the bride will be graduated from American University. During her senior year she has been president of her sorority, Delta Gamma. The bridegroom attended American University three years before entering the Marine Corps. He is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity.

Society Tells Dance Plans

Illinois State Society will hold its annual congressional reception and dance Saturday night at the Shoreham Hotel.

Members of the Illinois delegation who are expected to attend are Representative and Mrs. E. A. Kelley, Representative Melvin Price, Representative and Mrs. William W. Link, Representative Alexander J. Resa and Representative Emily Taft Douglas.

The reception will begin at 9 p. m., followed by an informal "get acquainted" period, when guests will be given an opportunity to find "the folks from home," with Chicago people in one corner of the room, other northern Illinois people in another, central Illinois in a third corner and "Little Egypt" in a fourth corner.

Martha Madison of Bridgeport, Ill., will be there with her accordion and will lead community singing.

There will be a business session limited to five minutes, for the purpose of filling vacancies on the council.

PEO to Sponsor 'Report' Assembly

Chapter B, PEO, will hold a luncheon meeting Tuesday at 12:30 p. m., at the studio of the D. C. branch of the League of American Pen Women, 1851 Columbia rd. Hostesses are Mrs. Ellamae Colvin Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Cafky and Mrs. William E. Andrews.

The business meeting following the luncheon, when reports of officers and committee chairmen will be given, will be presided over by the president, Mrs. Robert H. Young. Mrs. Carl T. Curtin has charge of the program.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl Struggles Against Love for Don Juan, Who Pursues Her When She Tries to Escape; Now Marriage Is Broached, She Asks Advice

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a woman 25 years old, earning a good salary, in a strictly war-time job. I am in love with a man 33 years old, now in the service and stationed at a nearby camp. He is very charming, a born Don Juan, and women like him and constantly angle for his attentions. We met nearly two years ago, and I fell so completely in love with him that my head is still in a whirl.

I did my best to break off our romance, for these reasons: 1. Because love means to me, above everything else, getting married and having children. 2. Because I couldn't see that marriage had any place in his scheme of things, he being a model, modern self-centered bachelor. 3. Because I have a natural distrust of charm, having observed that it is usually exercised to get one's own way. Well, my efforts didn't work. His letters and telephone calls became frantic protestations of love.

I am not a glamour girl and definitely not the play-girl type, so I can't imagine what he sees in me. Yet I'd marry him tomorrow,—if it weren't for the war. You see, I am not a college graduate; but I was lucky to get a war job, and I've worked very hard in it and made good. If I gave it up, this small platform of independence and personal security would be out from under me; and I wouldn't dream of working after I got married,—so I foresee a kind of risk. If I should marry him and give up my job, he might be shipped overseas and absence might make our love threadbare,—with so many attractive foreign girls to take my place. Please give me your advice.

F. L.

Marriage Rots Without Trust

DEAR F. L.: Your indecision echoes the voice of intuition, which tells you that marriage to this man would be a risky proposition, period. You are fascinated by his charm and overwhelmed by his stormy court; but you have no faith in his character. That's why you've been struggling like a fish on the hook, to break away from the romance since the beginning; and why you foresee only quicksands ahead, if you merge your life with his.

Marriage to a reliable man is about the best form of social security a girl can acquire,—as women have always known by instinct. Just as they also know, by instinct, whether or not a man can be trusted. And it is conspicuously obvious that your self-protective instincts are up in arms against this man,—warning you that he is too selfish to be truly protective in relation to a wife; and also, emotionally too unstable and too susceptible, or call it morally lax, in relation to women generally, to stick to a pattern of fidelity in the midst of temptations.

Cannot Hold Man on Leash

YET you say you'd marry him tomorrow,—if it weren't for the war. Which is another way of saying,—if circumstances were such that, after you married, you could keep him under more or les constant surveillance. And I say if that is the only condition where by you feel you could hold him, o "keep him straight," then yo certainly never should marry hin

As for what he sees in you,—doubtless your most tantalizin qualities have to do with forms strength he feels he lacks; such a for instance, honesty of mind, solid reliability of character and sturdy disposition to rule out your life, in a hurry, any associat or experiences that might lead destructive entanglements. Yo may be the first girl he ev noticed, who actually seemed wil ing, and able, to live without hin and thus his frantic pursuit ma signify the Don Juan ego outrage —and now obsessed with the ide of getting his own way at any cos to restore his faith in his prowess,—rather than passionate interest you as a person.

Weak Actions Breed Regret

I FEEL if you married him would be a case of letting emotion undermine reason; of doing th weak thing rather than the stron And I also feel that you would ten increasingly to cling to him,—c lean towards him mentally,—wit jealous, distrustful anxiety, thu automatically forfeiting the chie magnetic appeal you have for hin now, namely, your lingering inde pendence of thought and action Therefore, my advice is: Since yo can't trust him, preserve your in tegrity by refusing to marry hin under any conditions. M. H.

Her Yacht Was First Contribution

Mrs. Rawley Devotes Time to War Effort

By Genevieve Reynolds

Chalk up a big score for chic Mrs. Lindsey P. Rawley, founder and captain of the first permanent War Bond booth at the Union Station. Since the day after Pearl Harbor, she has put in more than 6500 volunteer hours in war activities.

Bond selling is her speciality. Starting from scratch she organized and set up a thriving bond booth in the Union Station which is run under the auspices of the Women's Division, War Finance Committee, U. S. Treasury. Since its establishment about two years ago, Mrs. Rawley and her committee have sold over a million dollars in bonds and $25,000 in War Stamp corsages. During two bond drives, she has served as the Women's Division special events chairman.

Her first contribution was her 62-foot yacht, Ginger Ann II, which she turned over to the U. S. Coast Guard for the duration. The captain was loaned altogether with the boat. Then she plunged into war work.

One of First Hostesses

She was one of the first hostesses at the USO Servicemen's Lounge in Union Station. For 1½ years she served as hostess two part days a week. Two years ago she decided to concentrate on bonds. In 1943, she won the Chamber of Commerce V-Man award for 4000 volunteer hours in that year.

For handsome Mrs. Rawley war work is no hit-and-miss proposition. Regularly, she works 10 to 12 hours daily, often 15, Sundays are no exception.

Mrs. Nichols Her Boss

She admits that if she weren't blessed with good servants she could not give so much time to the war effort. She maintains a large home for her husband and 7-year-old daughter, a student at Holton Arms.

Members of Mrs. Rawley's committee, a part of the women's division, war finance committee of which Mrs. Howard G. Nichols is chairman, include: Mrs. Lillian B. Aaronson, Mrs. Norman T. Anderson, Mrs. Mildred C. Bennett, Mrs. Chester W. Caywood, Mrs. S. W. Briggs, Mrs. Alma Hudson, Mrs. Margaret S. Sartwell, Mrs. Hallie Simpson, Mrs. Edythe Y. Garrett, Miss Essie May Urich, Miss Doris Young, Mrs. Roger L. Lewis, Miss Willyce Davis, Miss Nell Davis, Miss Margaret Falherty, Mrs. Mary Lee Johnson, Mrs. Reta Thompson, Mrs. Ira T. Byram, jr., and Mrs. John Tondra.

When a bond drive is in full swing, Mrs. Rawley frequently has from 1000 to 1500 women working under her direction.

In peacetime Mrs. Rawley would spend the winters in Florida aboard her yacht and the summers cruising the Atlantic or around the Chesapeake. "I get a thrill working with people who are doing so much for the war," she said. "I feel I'm doing only a little when you consider what the boys are facing on the battlefronts."

Ex-Prisoner Invests All

She tells of the soldier back from a German prison camp who invested his full back pay of $3500 plus $25.

"We can't invest too much in our grand country," he declared. "You don't really appreciate it until you get away."

What spare time she has, brown-haired, brown-eyed Mrs. Rawley serves as a go-between for doctors at hospitals and prospective Gray Ladies. Since Gray Ladies must be invited to do their job, she helps by serving as liaison.

Civic-minded, she also works with the Women's Auxiliary, Metropolitan Police Boys Club and serves as war bond chairman for the District of Columbia League of Republican Women. She is a member of the Chamber Music Guild and the District of Columbia Business and Professional Women's Club.

Club Calendar

TODAY

WASHINGTON BROWN UNIVERSITY ALUMNAE CLUB—Tea at the Women's City Club, 1733 I st., 4 to 6 p. m.

ARTS CLUB OF WASHINGTON—Tea and opening exhibition of painting by the late Miss Jessie Baker and etchings by Benson Moore, 5 to 6:30 p. m.

TOMORROW

THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Monday morning book chat with reviews given by Miss Alice Hutchins Drake. Also guest morning, 11 a. m.

CHEVY CHASE WOMAN'S CLUB—Membership committee meets at the home of the chairman, Mrs. Joseph P. Brantley, 2 p. m.

PETWORTH WOMEN'S CLUB—Literature section meets at the home of Mrs. L. T. Jones, 30 Grant Circle. Subject is "Who Was Who in Ancient History," by Mrs. B. J. Waldo.

PRO BANATA CLUB—Meeting at the home of Mrs. Nell Lurpin, 5813 14th st., 8 p. m.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB—Board meeting at 10:30 a. m.; luncheon with guest speaker, Frieda Miller, director, Woman's Division of Department of Labor. Subject will be "Women in Postwar World," 12:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

DAR—Louisa Adams Chapter holds a dinner at the Kenesaw with guest speaker, Geoffrey Crevje, 7 p. m.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Meeting with speaker, Hugh Clegg, FBI.

THE WOMEN OF THE MOOSE—Hospital Guild Chapter 368 will open a course in home nursing and care of the sick at the Moose Home, 2200 20th st.

WEDNESDAY

ZONTA CLUB—Holds luncheon initiating sponsorship of Landing Craft by the club with guest speaker, Comdr. Thomas W. Walsh, USN. YWCA, 1 p. m.

CAPITOL HILL HISTORY CLUB—Meets at the home of Mrs. Harry F. Patterson, 4630 Davenport st., with speakers, Mrs. Phillip Martin and Mrs. Raymond Rook.

To be placed in the calendar extra notices must be sent other than the article itself. Please include the name of the organization, speaker, if any, place and time.

WOMAN'S CLUB OF WOODSIDE—Meeting at the home of Mrs. H. H. Howlett, 928 Silliman ave., 12:30 p. m.

PETWORTH WOMEN'S CLUB—Hospitality committee meets at the home of Mrs. Adelbert C. Eastburn, 4600 4th st.

CHEVY CHASE WOMEN'S CLUB—Executive board meeting, 10 a. m.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Luncheon, 1 p. m.

THURSDAY

ARTS CLUB OF WASHINGTON—Club dinner with speaker, Prof. Ramon Ramos, 7 p. m.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Meeting with speaker, Miss Clara W. McQuown, 11 a. m.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Civics-education system has luncheon with guest speaker, Milo Christiansen, YWCA, 12:30 p. m.

CHEVY CHASE WOMEN'S CLUB—French section meets at 12:30 p. m.; Spanish section meets at 1:30 p. m.

PETWORTH WOMAN'S CLUB—Bridge group meets at the home of Mrs. Sue Richwine, 4004 7th st., 8 p. m.

DAR—E Pluribus Unum Chapter meets at the chapter house, 8 p. m.

FRIDAY

CHEVY CHASE WOMAN'S CLUB—Drama section meets, 2 p. m.

WOMEN OF THE MOOSE—Meeting at the Moose Home, 2200 20th st.

CERTAIN TO BE a belle is Miss Harriet Elizabeth Tyson—Betty to her friends—who will meet Washington friends of her aunt, Mrs. George Mesta, next season when Mrs. Mesta will give a dance for her at the Sulgrave Club. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Tyson of Boston and Newport, R. I., Miss Tyson will make her debut at Newport next summer

Admiral Gatch, Judge Harron Will Address Business Women

Two speakers of note will present a discussion on world peace when the District's Business and Professional Women's Club holds its monthly dinner meeting Monday, January 15, at 6:30 p. m. at the YWCA. The program is under auspices of the International Relations Committee.

MISS RAWALT

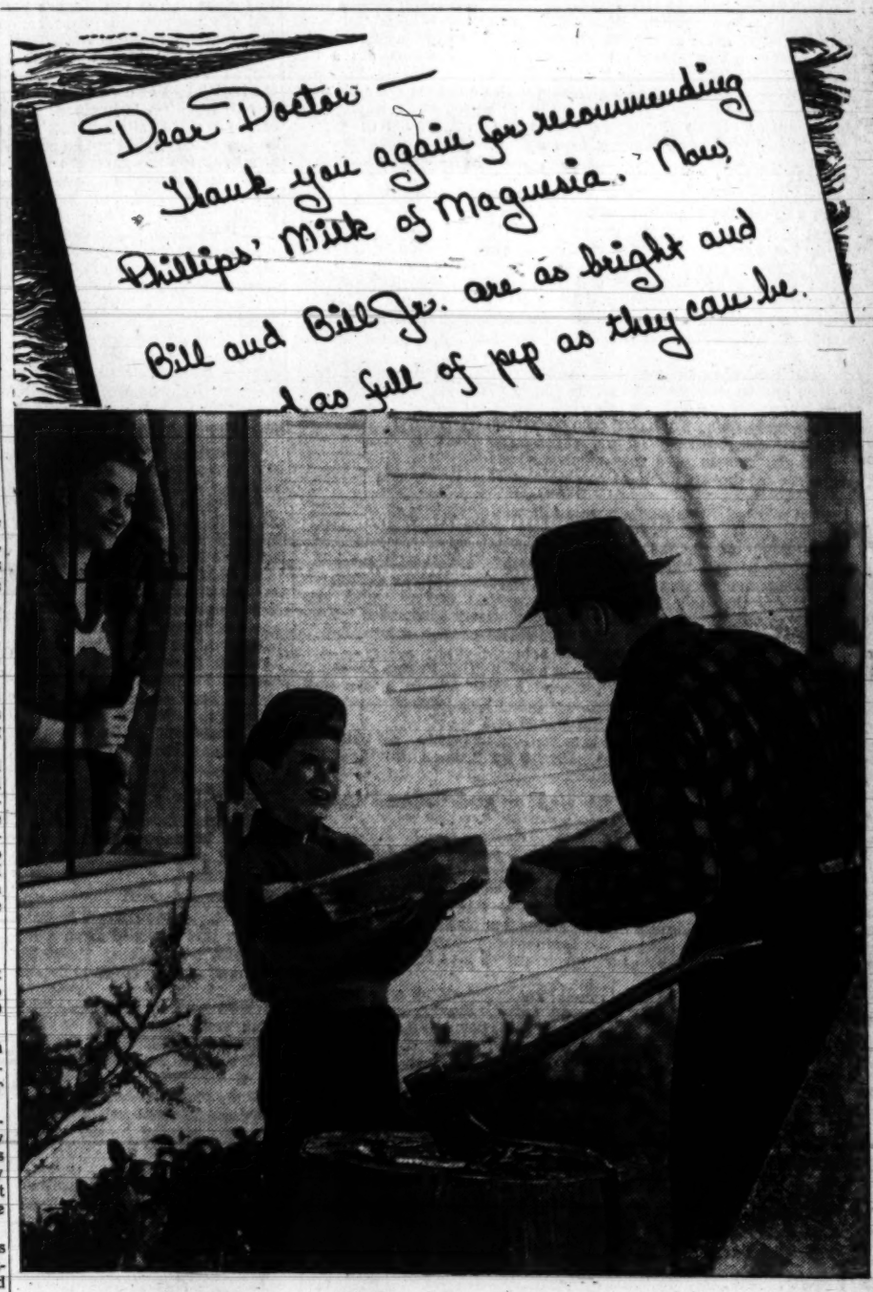
Miss Marguerite Rawalt, chairman of the committee, announces that Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, will speak on "Practical measures toward peace," and Marion J. Harron, judge of the Tax Court of the United States, will discuss "Issues involved in present plans for a world peace organization," including some of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

A record attendance is expected to hear Admiral Gatch, heroic and famed commanding officer of "Battleship X," later identified as the South Dakota, who has been three times decorated with the Navy Cross for gallantry in action; as well as to listen to the authoritative presentation by Judge Harron, who as chairman of the international law section of the National Association of Women Lawyers has made a particular study of international problems.

Miss Rawalt, who planned the program, was a delegate to the First Congress of the Inter-American Bar Association in Havana, Cuba, in 1942, and is a former president of the Federal Bar Association.

Distinguished guests representing Allied Nations will attend, she announces.

Miss Marjorie Webster, president, and Miss Emma Curran, chairman of program, invite members to bring men and women guests and urge that reservations be made early with Mrs. Gertrude Welton, 6401 14th st. nw., TAylor 2189.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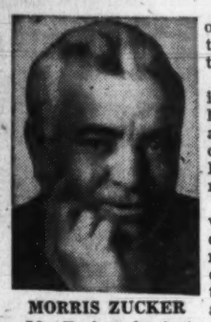
New Historian Has Written A Brilliant Challenge; Minority Views Steinbeck

By Sterling North

The Philosophy of American History. By Morris Zucker. Arnold-Howard. Two Vols. $8.50.

I feel as though I had been handed Das Kapital fresh off the press as part of my weekly review assignment.

I am a wearier, a wiser and a better-read man. And I would very much like to meet the author who signs himself Morris Zucker.



MORRIS ZUCKER

First let me get off my chest a few violent objections to this encyclopedic work on historiography (Volume 1) and this brilliant history of the United States (Volume 2).

I do not think that Mr. Zucker has created in his Historical Field Theory a "science of history." I agree with Allan Nevins who sadly admits that there is no such thing as a science of history. There are only many techniques of history—or, if you will, an art of history with many personalized variations.

Even if source materials could be handled with complete objectivity, which is highly doubtful, the subconscious doctoring of these materials at the source, and the subconscious emphasis placed upon them in the inevitable task of sifting and arranging, makes history a subjective intellectual exercise.

Mr. Zucker, for instance, is convinced that the only possibility of a peaceful postwar world is in terms of socialism tied to democracy of an improved American variety. It colors his thinking.

But there is little doubt that as a critic of other historians and their approaches to their material, the author is one of the keenest historiographers who ever put pen to paper.

He is particularly devastating in his vivisection of Spengler and Keyserling. He is far too gentle with Beard—a major turncoat whose isolationism is in complete conflict with his earlier writings. He is more than adequate on Robinson, Cheyney, Barnes, Burke, Corey, Arnold, Croce, Buckle, Macaulay, Froude, Carlyle, Symonds, Prescott and Fiske, but possibly a trifle naive in his judgment of the wily nationalist Bancroft.

Many modern writers criticize Karl Marx without having read his works. Not so Morris Zucker who tosses off one of the most incisive critiques of Hegelian and Marxian dialectics I have read in a decade.

He feels that Marx made his greatest error in underestimating and failing to understand American democracy. For as Mr. Zucker "proves" in more than one thousand pages of closely reasoned, annotated evidence in his second volume, American democracy is the highest political form, the most humane and flexible instrument of social justice which the world has yet evolved. Divorced from the "inevitable" war-boom-depression-war cycle of capitalism, and wedded to evolutionary socialism, American democracy promises (in Zucker's estimation) a long and prosperous future for our Nation.

But make no mistake, a new historian with no degree after his name has written a brilliant and challenging book; a profound critique of the philosophy of history illustrated with a rigid test of his theories—a great, liberal history of the American Nation.

Cannery Row. By John Steinbeck. Viking, $2.

In what will probably be a minority report on Steinbeck's latest novel, I would like to go on record as saying:

That Steinbeck should get over the idea that he can hand America any sort of a first draft manuscript and expect in return rave reviews and a small fortune in royalties.

That I'm fed up, disgusted and nauseated with Mr. Steinbeck's sentimentalized bums (I would like to introduce him to the real article on Chicago's West Madison st.).

That prostitutes-with-hearts-of-gold are among the most childish of the literary conventions and usually mark bad first novels by adolescents who are writing from hearsay.

JOHN STEINBECK

That anthropoidal illiterates who steal, lie, refuse to work, smash windows, phonograph records, and remain in a rosy alcoholic haze 24 hours of the day are no more "philosophers" than Steinbeck.

That a man of Steinbeck's reputation who has to his credit such near masterpieces as "Tortilla Flat" (of which this book is a ludicrous imitation) and "The Grapes of Wrath" has no excuse for turning in such sloppy, chaotic, amateur fiction.

And finally that the hard, clean rage against society which gave Steinbeck's earlier books substance has completely evaporated leaving only a sticky, sweet sediment with a chemical content comparable to that of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women."

There are spots—two page spots—of good writing in this picture of Cannery Row. One is a description of marine life in a tide pool. Another is the climax of the genuinely funny frog hunt as enacted by Mack and his Neanderthalic fraternity brothers.

But taken as a whole this book is second-rate Saroyan. We will have to look to Steinbeck disciples (John Hersey for instance) for the really fine books in this genre in the future.

Anything Can Happen. By George and Helen Papashvily. Harper, 202 pp. $2.

So few individuals bearing "old American names" love our country with the passion one finds in the heart of this Georgian immigrant.

For although he was cheated out of his karakul hat in the very shadow of the Statue of Liberty, was lured into a job as a strike breaker, nearly losing his life in the process, and suffered the countless indignities to which we subject the foreign born, Papashvily has written his short autobiography as though it were a love lyric to the land of his adoption.

Papashvily had two trades. He could ornament riding crop handles with traditional designs and he could make beautiful swords. But neither of these arts helped him to wash dishes—the only job he was offered when he first came to America.

Later in factories all over the country and finally on the small farm which he and his wife painfully acquired he discovered that it is possible to make a subsistence in this "golden land of opportunity."

The language is racy, rare and curiously poetic even when completely unidiomatic. The folklore, Georgian wines and dishes, hilarious and pathetic incidents, plus the naive and charming attitudes of the ingenuous authors add up to a literary "original"—one of the finds of the season.

Steinbeck could well afford to study "Anything Can Happen." It is authentic at precisely the points where his novel is phony.

Captain From Castile. By Samuel Shellabarger. Little Brown. $3.

Francisco de Vargas might be described as Don Quixote without irony. His son, Pedro—hero of this rousing tale—proves to be the Three Musketeers and Rudolph Valentino rolled into one Sixteenth Century package.

Pedro can devote only part of his time to senoritas, for he is also busy fighting the villain, a conniving wretch by the name of De Silva, eluding the Inquisition and saving his family from the flames of bigotry, conquering Mexico with Cortes, and stuffing the family coffers with gold of the Aztecs.

This novel is several cuts of the Toledo Blade above the average historical romance. It is, in fact, a Spanish "Westward Ho." Strangely enough the author has been able to sympathize with the plundering conquistadores even if he cannot sympathize with the priestly gestapo who pillaged and burned and tortured in the name of Christianity.

Much careful scholarship has gone into "Captain From Castile." And if the picture of Cortes and his defeat of Montezuma does not coincide precisely with Prescott's scholarly work, the differences are mainly those of emphasis.

A sound piece of romantic fiction.

The Island. By Capt. Herbert L. Merillat. Houghton Mifflin. $3

In view of the recent resounding victories scored by the Navy in Pacific waters, armchair admirals may well ask: "Why the continuing secrecy about the licking we took in the early days of our invasion of Guadalcanal?"

Why were the incredibly courageous Marines at Henderson Field left without planes, barbed wire, sufficient food, guns for coastal defense, imperative reinforcements or naval protection from the Jap fleet (that shelled our positions and reinforced the island without serious interference)?

Captain Merillat in cool and sober prose has written a conservative eyewitness play-by-play account of our first amphibious campaign against the yellow scourge. He brings the Guadalcanal engagement out of the welter of rumor and myth and makes it crystal clear.

It looked like a pushover to the Marines. They landed and took Henderson Field almost without a shot. There were bloody engagements at Tanambogo and Gavutu Islands; but Guadalcanal—landing field, construction machinery, Jap supplies and all—virtually fell into our outstretched hands.

How the first Marine Division, Carlson's Marine Raiders and other heroic units held against fever, hunger, insects, pouring rains and overwhelming Jap superiority makes this an epic comparable to Stalingrad or Verdun.

But where was the Navy?

WROTE LOVE LYRICS TO US . . . *George and Helen Papashvily*

His First Book, 'Brainstorm,' Is On Insanity

By Clip Boutell

A man who can write with easy familiarity of the inner conflicts in the mind of a man going mad ought to be worth meeting. And I was not disappointed in Carlton Brown, author of "Brainstorm," which has just been published by Farrar & Rinehart.

A rather shy, soft-spoken young fellow of 32, Carlton Brown is currently an associate editor of Pic magazine. He has been a staff writer on the New Republic, has been published in the New Yorker and Reader's Digest, and had a short story in the O'Brien collection in 1935. "Brainstorm" is his first book.

"It is absolutely accurate as to dates and the general outlines of the case," he says. "But Mike was not taken to Bellevue as some of the reviewers have assumed. He was picked up at the World's Fair and was first put under observation in a hospital in Brooklyn.

"I didn't approach the book in the mood of a reformer, but I think the indictment of conditions in our mental hospitals is justified. Many of the lurid details of Mike's detention simply could not be printed in a book for the general reader.

"Obviously, people in Mike's condition must be shut up, but there should be more serious study of mental illnesses. There ought to be clinics to which people might apply when they feel the first signs of derangement."

Carlton Brown intends to go on writing. "I am contemplating a novel for Farrar & Rinehart. "It is going to be about Broadway press agents, Greenwich Villagers—the intellectual underworld of New York."

Storming to Success

"Brainstorm" is going to sweep into big figures, of course. The publisher made three printings totaling 25,000 copies before publication—and that's only the beginning. Mr. Brown, like Byron, has waked up to find himself famous.

The background material for the new Council on Books in Wartime motion picture short on **Jan Karski**, author of "Story of a Secret State," just arrived by plane from London. The films show the German occupation of Poland . . . **Harold Guinzburg** is back at his office at the Viking Press, but he will still act as a consultant to the Overseas Publications Bureau of the OWI. . . . **Gordon Grant** will illustrate "The Eternal Sea," **William Williamson's** anthology of salt water poetry which Coward-McCann will publish. Williamson is the former editor of Fair Winds, the sailing ship magazine.

Are Better Informed

Ray ("Argentine Diary") **Josephs**, who has just returned from a lecture tour, was talking about the reaction of his audiences to his discussion of fascism in Argentina. "I'd been warned," he says, "that people would know little or nothing about the subject, that the U. S. public wanted an idealized story, full of romantic gauchos riding across the pampa, caballeros plunking guitars beneath balconies, and palm trees waving in the breeze. Don't you believe it. People are reading more seriously. I've found audiences that formed delegations and passed resolutions and made concrete decisions (which they follow through) as to what they feel should be done about Argentina."

"Argentine Diary," by the way, was recently distributed by the Book Find Club, which now has over 40,000 members.

Definite commitments at this stage concerning prices and exact publication dates for most of the spring books are next to impossible. And it would take a seer to predict which titles will be the new best sellers. Still, you can count on the new **Steinbeck**, "Cannery Row." It is a gem . . . Dick Simon and Max Schuster expect great things of "The Life and Death of Enrico Caruso" by his widow **Dorothy Caruso**. In fact, Ben Hecht is reported (and very un-Hechtian it sounds) to have said that the story had moved him more than anything he had read since the letters of Heloise and Abelard which he discovered when he was 12 . . . Max Perkins believes that he has a find in **Dola DeJong** who is at work on her first novel . . . Whittlesey House is enthused over "A Lion Is in the Streets," a first novel by **Adria Locke Langley** which deals with the career of a hill-billy dictator.

Familiar Names—New Books

John Erskine has written a life of Christ for Morrow which is nicely tuned to the contemporary revival in religious themes . . . **Gertrude Atherton** is writing the San Francisco book—"Golden Gate Country"—for the Duell, Sloan & Pearce American Folkways series edited by Erskine Caldwell. . . . Little Brown announces that the new mystery by **Ngaio Marsh**, "Died in the Wool" (March 9) is the current selection of the English Book Society. It must be something very special!

D. C. Federation Will Present 10 Junior Clubs

The District Federation of Music Clubs is presenting members of 10 junior clubs in Cafritz Auditorium, Jewish Community Center, at 4 p. m. today. The program includes songs, piano pieces and dances representing Great Britain, France, Russia, Norway, Mexico and the United States. The public is invited.

Helen McGraw, resident pianist, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8:30 p. m. today in the east garden court. The following program is announced:

Fantasia in D Minor (Mozart), Intermezzi, Op. 117, No. 2; Op. 118, Nos. 1 and 6 (Brahms), Prelude, Chorale and Fugue (Franck), Soiree dans Grenade, Poissons d'Or (Debussy), Sonata (Charles T. Griffes).

David Soyer, violoncellist in the Navy Band Orchestra, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a recital at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow. Irving Owen will be assisting pianist in the following program:

Sonata in G Minor (Sammartini), Variations Symphoniques (Boellmann), and pieces by Popper, Falla, Turina and Sarasate.

District Chapter of American Guild of Organists will hold its January meeting tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Church of the Epiphany. Theodore C. Lewis will discuss organ construction.

The Chevy Chase Chanters, directed by J. Horace Smithey, will give a program for patients in the Naval Hospital at Bethesda tomorrow at 7:30 p. m.

William Schoen will be soloist with the Marine Band Orchestra at the weekly concert on Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. in Barracks Hall, playing Alessandro Rolla's viola conocerto in E flat major. Capt. William F. Santelmann, director, announces the following program:

Overture, Dedication of the House (Beethoven), Suite from "Lieutenant Kishe" (Prokofiev), "Italian" Symphony in A major (Mendelssohn).

Hugh O'Meagher, pianist with the Navy Band Orchestra, will be soloist at the weekly concert on Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Departmental Hall, playing his own Concerto in B minor. Lieut. Charles Brendler, director, announces an American program including Walter Piston's "The Incredible Flautist," Roger Sessions' "The Black Maskers," and a concert overture by Henry Hadley.

Genevieve Hughes, contralto, Minna Niemann, pianist, and Mary Russell Williams Kelley, soprano, will give the program at this week's meeting of the Friday Morning Music Club in Barker Hall, Y. W. C. A., at 11:30 o'clock. Immediately following this concert, the final auditions for active membership will be held. The chairman for auditions is Mrs. Helen Grimes, Oliver 7539.

Elly Kassman, who is giving a New York recital this month in Town Hall, will be the first artist to appear in a series of recitals sponsored by the Felicia Rybier Music Club. She will be heard in a recital at 2 Dupont Circle this evening at 8 o'clock. Her program includes Beethoven's E major sonata, Op. 109; pieces by Couperin, Scarlatti, Ravel, Chajes, Poulenc, Prokofiev and Chopin, and two transcriptions of Paganini caprices by Liszt and Wilens.

The Boston Orchestra, which has not visited Washington since 1935, except for a Russian war relief benefit in 1942, will give a concert in Constitution Hall on Thursday night, under the local management of C. C. Cappel. The announced program consists of Haydn's Symphony No. 88 in G major, Debussy's "Prelude a l'Apres-midi d'un Faune," the second suite from Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" ballet, and Shostakovich's fifth symphony.

Eleanor Steber, soprano, and James Melton, tenor, will give a joint recital next Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall, under the local management of Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey. The program includes operatic duets from "Manon," "Faust" and "La Boheme," arias from "Lakme," "Ernani" and Haydn's "The Creation," and groups of songs by each artist.

Larry Adler, harmonica virtuoso, and Paul Draper, dancer, will be presented by the Smith College Club on January 16 in Constitution Hall. The proceeds of this benefit entertainment will go to the scholarship fund of Smith College and to Ginling College in China. Tickets are on sale at Snow's concert bureau.

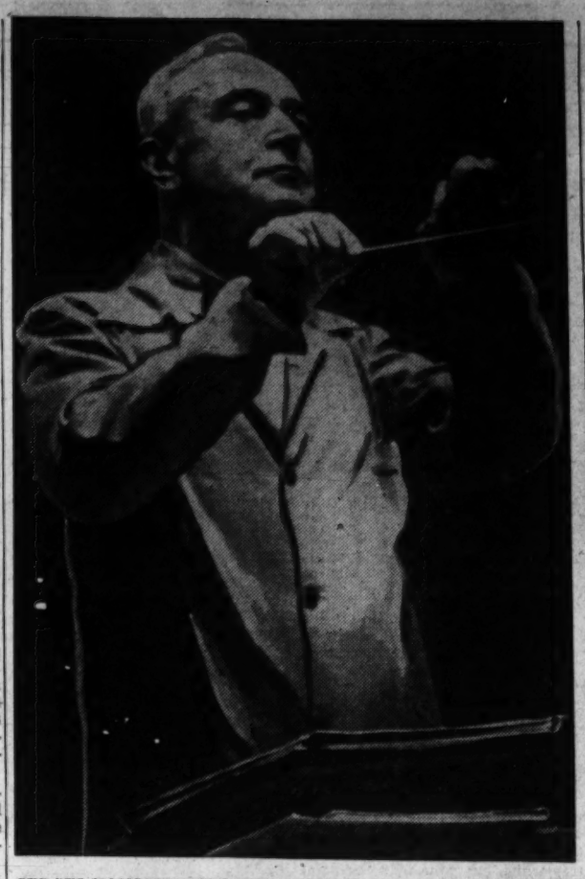
Howard University Choir, under the direction of Warner Lawson, will give a concert in Asbury Methodist Church on Friday evening, January 19.

Oscar Levant, appearing as soloist with the National Orchestra at the first 15-30 concert on Thursday night, January 23, will play the Grieg concerto. His choice of that work may have been influenced by the fact that Percy Grainger is playing the Gershwin concerto this afternoon. If that is so, it is a case of turn about is fair play.

George Antheil's Symphony No. 4, which is being given its first (other than broadcast) performance by the National Orchestra this afternoon, will be repeated at the subscription concert on Wednesday night, when the soloist will be Helen Jepson, Metropolitan soprano. Other works announced are Weber's overture to "Der Freischuetz," Humperdinck's "Dream Pantomime" and the polka and fugue from Weinberger's "Svanda Dudak." Miss Jepson will sing an unfamiliar aria, "Infelice," by Mendelssohn; Liszt's "Quand je dors," and Parassia's "Day Dream" from Musorgski's "The Fair at Sorochinsk."

Catholic Sisters' College announces a flute recital to be given by Luis Guzman of the Marine Band Orchestra at 4 p. m. today in Bradley Hall, 9th and Varnum sts. ne. He will be accompanied by Jerome Murphy in a program of compositions by Bach, Gluck, Mozart, Chopin and Pessard.

Directed by Clarence P. Lewis, the young people's choir of Petworth Methodist Church will repeat Ashford's cantata, "The Music of Christmas," at 8 o'clock tonight.



SERGEI KOUSSEVITSKI WILL CONDUCT BOSTON ORCHESTRA . . . *Thursday at Constitution Hall, first performance here since 1942*

Soldier Writes of Real Values As Exemplified by Army Nurse

By Hedda Hopper

Hollywood, Jan. 6.

On this first Sunday of 1945, as we enter our fourth year of war, I'm going to leave my Hollywood beat in order to share with you a letter from "Spec" McClure, formerly of my staff and now serving with our Army in Belgium. I have found no finer expression of what our soldiers think about and their hopes for the postwar world.

The Army nurse to whom Spec pays tribute in this letter was Frances Slanger, who was killed by a German shell, October 21, 1944, just a few hours after she had mailed to Stars and Stripes her open letter expressing her appreciation of the fighting men she served.

Spec's letter follows, in part:

"Dear Miss Hopper: It is Thanksgiving afternoon, and here the earth is relatively quiet—as quiet, one might say, as the Army can ever be—a thrum of distant motors; perhaps a friendly if loud argument or two; perhaps a lone GI grievously addressing his Maker over the latest exasperation. Otherwise, as I said, the earth is relatively quiet, and beyond the doors the dead leaves fall.

"I have long intended writing you something of entertainment overseas, knowing that you may be interested in some first-hand impressions. I had meant to do that today, but something interfered, and I do not feel like writing of entertainment. Since morning I have been thinking of a dead girl whom I never knew but whom I, doubtless along with countless others, felt I knew.

"She was an Army nurse, and a few weeks ago, in answer to the blessings the wounded and dying had heaped upon her kind, she wrote an open letter to the men. It appeared in our Stars and Stripes. And it was a model of a selfless devotion, a humanity, and an integrity one thinks extinct.

"As I recall, she made no mention of a cause; nor did she speak of a cloven-footed enemy who gored children with their horns. She wrote merely as a G. I. Jane to a G. I. Joe deeply involved in a bloody business called war, asking not for understanding, expecting no mercy, but giving to her limits in both.

Showed Comradeship

"And we knew there wasn't a false word in the letter. We knew the tent from which she wrote, with the wind and rain slashing through it, the flashlight chandelier, the drying clothes, and outside the mud and the sound of the guns. We knew it as a world so far removed from our former life that it might have been on another planet or in an age beyond time. But we knew it for our world, and we grinned in appreciation, knowing that we read the letter of a girl already dead, and her words fixed beyond alteration. They were sealed with her blood.

"Perhaps the story got a big play in the States; it should have. Most soldiers over here doubtless know it. However, it should be shoved down the throats of those who put gain and personal ambition above a common cause, who too lightly or too thoughtlessly or too casually take what the girl lived and died for.

"And I have seen too many graves of those who, loving life as dearly as I love it, nevertheless died in order that something might keep on living. Whether these gave their lives willingly or unwillingly is now beside the point.

"And I have come to know that if all else turns hollow with betrayal, these graves are fixed for eternity. They will not fail—and whatever their purpose, it is to them we must tie ourselves.

"They say this war is won and the victory is ours. I believe it is. They speak of winning the peace. That remains to be seen. But this I do believe: If the common attitude is not changed, if greed is not uprooted and sincerity restored to life, if a man's ideals are less than his purse, and the graves are forgotten, we will not have won the war; we will not have won the peace; we will rather have lost the world. My love, SPEC.

Thanks That Count

Following is part of Frances Slanger's open letter to Stars and Stripes, written just before the shelling began which took her life:

"For a change, we want the men to know what we think of them. . . . I'm writing this by flashlight. The GI's say we rough it, but we in our little tent can't see it. We wade ankle deep in mud. You have to lie in it. We are restricted to our immediate area, a cow pasture or a hay field, but then who is not restricted? We have a stove and coal. We even have a laundry line in the tent. Our GI drawers are at this moment doing the dance of the pants, what with the wind howling, the tent waving precariously, the rain beating down, the guns firing. . . .

"Sure we rough it. But you, the men behind the guns, driving our tanks, flying our planes, sailing our ships, building bridges, and the men who pave the way and the men who were left behind—it is to you we doff our helmets."

Frances Slanger is buried in a military cemetery, flanked on either side by the fighting men she served.

A SPLIT SECOND IN ETERNITY

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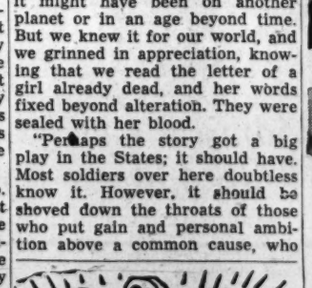

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Hans Kindler Comments

Antheil Work to Be Given First Public Performance

This is the sixth of a series of articles presented by The Washington Post and written by the conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra on compositions to be performed this season. This concert takes place this afternoon at Constitution Hall.

Lully Suite

We will begin the concert with a suite by the great French composer, Jean Baptiste Lully. During his lifetime Lully was eminently and deservedly successful, not only as a composer and conductor at the Court of Louis XIV, but especially as the brilliant originator of French opera. He stood high in favor with the all-powerful court circles and King Louis XIV himself, but at the same time shortly after his death the French historian, de la Vieville, wrote about him that he was "fat, short, large-nosed, thicklipped, and that he had nothing noble about him." He was a faithless friend, a sycophant, and a bully in turn. He even bullied his master, the "Grand Monarch." When he died, he even cheated to get absolution. His confessor required that he should burn the score of his latest opera, Achille. He did so, but when a visiting prince remonstrated, the dying rascal whispered: "Gently, sir, I have another copy!"

So he died as he had lived, radiant, corrupt, and unashamed. Romain Rolland called him "the Frenchest Frenchman of his time" (even though he was an Italian immigrant) "and a monument of that vigorous age which was the summer of our race." And so he was. With all that was strange and fascinating and repellent about him, he was a great artist as well as a great figure in aesthetic history. A Florentine by birth, he became the true founder of French grand opera.

The suite we will play today contains some of the finest excerpts of his many operas and ballets.

Symphony No. 4—George Antheil

Antheil's Fourth Symphony, of which we will give the first public concert performance this afternoon, with the composer attending, is the work of an extraordinary personality. He is not only a composer of renown, who in his early years created a veritable sensation, both in Paris and here, with such compositions as his "Ballet Mecanique," but he is also a professional endocrinologist, the author of a book on global strategy, director of several radio programs, has been with MGM, and was at one time writer of a syndicated column of "advice to the lovelorn" which had a wide circulation.

But his inherently musical nature survived all these temporary interests and come back in its full and direct warm inspiration. For Antheil, as Time said, "has a talent which is one of the most robust and varied in modern music." In fact, when this work was played over the radio, two of the most thoroughgoing cognoscente of widely different tastes—namely, Virgil Thomson of the New York Herald Tribune and Alfred Frankenstein of San Francisco—went into similar raptures. The latter called it "the most interesting American work that has yet come out of the war, full of passion and fire, and juicy, popular-sounding tunes." Whereas the more eclectic Thomson said: "It is bright, busy, bumptious, efficient and incredibly real. . . ."

So we can consider ourselves fortunate that Antheil was willing to let us have the first concert performance of this brilliant and extremely persuasive new work for the opening concert of the year 1945.

Percy Grainger, the audience's perennial favorite, he of the wide repertoire and the eternally youthful mien, has added another concerto to his list, and will perform the Gershwin Concerto in F.

The concert will be ended by the nostalgic Russian chants of Musorgski and the wild, romantic seascape of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman."

Music Calendar

TODAY

National Orchestra, Percy Grainger, soloist. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
District Federation of Music Clubs. Junior concert. Jewish Community Center, 4 p. m.
Recorded concert. Petworth Branch Public Library, 4 p. m.
Lewis C. Atwater. Organ recital. All Souls' Unitarian Church, 5 p. m.
Recorded concert. Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 5 p. m.
Helen McGraw. Piano recital. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.
Elly Kasaman. Piano recital. 2 Dupont Circle, 8 p. m.

TOMORROW

Recorded concert. Central Public Library, 7:30 p. m.
District Chapter American Guild of Organists. Church of the Epiphany, 8 p. m.
David Soyer. Violoncello recital. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Recorded concert. Anacostia Branch Public Library, 7:30 p. m.
Marine Band Orchestra. William Schoen, soloist. Barracks Hall, 8:15 p. m.
National Orchestra. Helen Jepson, soloist. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Boston Orchestra. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Friday Morning Music Club. Barker Hall, YWCA, 11:30 a. m.
Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Navy Band Orchestra. Hugh O'Meagher, soloist. Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAY

Eleanor Steber and James Melton. Song recital. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
Luis Guzman. Flute recital. Bradley Hall, 4 p. m.
Ashford's "The Music of Christmas." Petworth Methodist Church, 8 p. m.

Concerts to Be Given In Constitution Hall

Announcement is made by the Chamber Music Guild that the last three concerts of the season will be given in Constitution Hall. Tickets purchased for Memorial Continental Hall will be honored at the box office, or may be exchanged at Snow's Concert Bureau.

Changes have also been made in the dates of the concerts. Lotte Lehmann's song recital will be given February 6, instead of the original date of January 23, and the concert scheduled for February 27, presenting Sylvia Meyer as soloist and the performance of the two prize-winning quartets, will be given January 23.

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The Viking Press New York, N. Y.

Now Eligible for Permanent Collection

Gift of Two Bellows Made Here

By Jane Watson

Had he lived a full span, the American artist, George Bellows, would now be only 64. During his lifetime his free and vigorous style and the popular appeal of his subjects won him a wide following. He died a national celebrity at the age of 44.

According to the established policy of the National Gallery of Art, an artist's work is not eligible for the permanent collection until 20 years after his death. Announcement is made today by the director, David E. Finley, of the gift by Chester Dale of New York of two Bellows paintings, one of his sporting subjects, "Both Members of This Club," painted in 1909, and the other a portrait of Mrs. Dale (1919). These are to be placed on exhibition in time for the twentieth anniversary of the death of the artist. Bellows is also to be honored by an exhibition of prints and drawings opening at the Phillips Memorial Gallery next Sunday. His "Emma in Black," a portrait of his wife, is in the permanent collection of that institution, while his "Forty-two Kids," recently reproduced in this section, hangs in the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Welcomed New Ideas

Bellows, a pupil of Robert Henri, was one of a group representing a distinct point of departure in American art. They were hospitable to new ideas, even when opposed to their own; they painted the "American Scene," not self-consciously but as a matter of course, and they did much to free American art from the narrow provincialism of the Victorian era which preceded them.

Chronologically, the National Gallery's acquisition policy is bound to lead to paradoxical situations. Bellows was one of the younger men, in some respects the most popular, but not one of the leaders of the group. Several of his closest associates are still alive. Presumably it may be at least a quarter of a century before their paintings, the best of which in some cases are of the same era as his, will be eligible for inclusion in the National Gallery's collection.

Cases in Point

Or, to take a purely hypothetical case, a Gericault painting might have been seen in a collection made on this basis by almost two generations of visitors before a Delacroix could be hung beside it. Gericault was the elder by seven years, but he died at the age of 33, while Delacroix lived twice as long. And while, to take a concrete example, a Lehmbruck sculpture would now be eligible, it will be 1964 before a work by the great French sculptor Maillol may enter the National Gallery's permanent collection.

This fall a loan exhibition of 50 paintings and sketches by De Lacroix was held in New York at the Wildenstein Galleries for the benefit of Quaker relief. A small selection from this group will be shown here at the Phillips Memorial Gallery, opening next Sunday at the same time as the exhibition of Bellows' black and whites.

"Doodling" Drawings Fun

The new show at Caresse Crosby's Gallery is also black and white. Introduced are 60 drawings by Sam Rosenberg, a versatile and ingenious individual who is now engaged in graphic work for OSS. Reminiscent of certain phases of Picasso's later drawings and in some respects of Joan Miro, Mr. Rosenberg has gone in for a kind of psychological self-revelation, but in neat and disciplined style. In other words, his work is an orderly and refined form of doodling. Lest you think this is a new idea, or a disrespectful allusion, we refer you to a solemn caption which appeared in the Museum of Modern Art's anniversary catalogue (1939) in reference to one of the later French artists of the School of Paris:

"Uses a surrealist technique," the writer notes, "letting his hand move freely, like that of a man absent-mindedly scribbling 'doodles'; but he is an artist, so that the result is a work of art as well as material for psychoanalysis."

So you see, this is serious business. For Mr. Rosenberg and his admiring associates we suspect it is also good fun.

On Tuesday evening, January 9, Mr. John Walker, curator of the National Gallery of Art, will speak on the preservation of European art treasures at the United Nations Club, 1701 19th st. The lecture, which will be accompanied by slides, will begin at 8:45 p. m. and will be followed by a question period. Following this a film, "The National Gallery of Art," will be shown.

COROT'S CHARMING SMALL PAINTING of his studio is one of the French Nineteenth Century works from the Widener Collection recently placed on view in Gallery 76 at the National Gallery of Art. Part of the Widener gift, these paintings were not previously on public exhibition here

Corcoran Lists Biennial Show

The Corcoran Gallery of Art has announced that the Nineteenth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings will be held from March 18 to April 29, 1945, but under certain restrictions necessarily imposed by the war. Entries will be limited to paintings secured by direct invitation extended by a committee of selection composed of artists. All works will be brought by van to eliminate shipping by rail. Since the committee obviously will also be restricted in its travels, the exhibition will presumably be made up of work of artists with established reputations, those with dealer representation in New York having the advantage in a situation imposed by circumstance, not from choice. When the war is over, the Corcoran has every intention of reverting to its former policy of allowing any American artist to submit his work for judgment by an artist jury of selection.

Va. Tourney Will Open Here For Three Days

By Marian H. Barre

Tournament addicts have first crack of the year at an annual championship meet here in the eighth annual Northern Virginia tourney, January 12, 13 and 14, at Wardman Park Hotel. Four titles in competition include men's and women's pairs Friday evening; mixed pairs Saturday evening, and a two-session open pair championship Sunday afternoon and evening. Players eliminated after the qualifying session will have a special game provided for them Sunday evening; this section will be open to others not competing in the championship.

Maj. Russell J. Baldwin and Paul E. Golden will share direction of the games. These are glad tidings for District fans, who have become somewhat spoiled by having two such efficient directors in their midst, a break shared by no other city in the national bridge league. Tournament manager is William Cheeks, the D. C. promoter who has rescued three other neighbor annuals from extinction during wartime. All these events are held in Washington where enthusiasts may be sure of tourneys despite restrictions on travel.

Prizes Awarded Thursday

Semiannual presentation of prizes took place Thursday at Capital City Chess Club. W. R. Garrett annexed the bridge championship for the second straight time, while Mme. Marianne Boschan captured the award for women guests. Garrett made seven wins during the series, putting him out in front, as his nearest opponents, Doctors Waits and Wooley, had four each. Runners-up to Mme. Boschan were Mrs. Sybil Newlands and Mrs. C. W. Zimmer.

Two new duplicate series started the same evening and last night the club embarked on a Saturday bridge series for "a point over where you finish."

Federal Winners Named

Winners in the Federal Bridge League's master point game during the holidays were:

Section A, north-south, C. C. Johnson and Henry Stearman, 131½ match points, east-west, Lieut. John Parish and Henry Rau, jr., 132.

Section B, north-south, Mrs. William Tidball and Colonel E. B Gray, 142, east-west, J. T. Rudolph and C. Evans, 133.

Runners-up in same order were Miss Kathleen McNutt-Mme. Boschan, J. G. Stone-John Darsey; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowan; Mrs. Mildred Linderman-Mrs. W. H. Gorton.

Federal foursomes are now engaged in semi-annual play-offs for section prizes, in which the next game of the series will be played Tuesday evening at Wardman Park Hotel.

Mrs. Newlands Leads

After four games in the Washington Bridge League dual prize contests, Mrs. Sybil Newlands was leading the "first Wednesday' group with an average of 62.86, while Mrs. A. J. Steinberg trailed close behind with 62.41. Both ladies had played in three out of four games. In the master-point pair contest, Mrs. L. L. Gibson's average of 58.22 (for four games) topped the list. J. Ellis, who had competed in only two games, had 57.72.

These first Wednesday scores were affected by the Bridge League meeting of January 3, in which personal percentages so far have not been computed. Scores for the other contest remain intact until January 17.

Many guests at the Cheeks' Club during the holidays were unaware that the bowl containing eggnog was the Eynon Trophy for team championship in the District of Columbia, won last spring by the Western stalwarts, of which Mrs. Cheeks was the woman member.

Art Events Set for Week

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener collections. Chester Dale collection of nineteenth century French paintings. Collection of nineteenth century French paintings on loan from French museums. Flemish paintings on loan from Belgian museums. Special exhibition of French eighteenth century drawings, prints and books. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of Fine Arts. Exhibit by Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, to January 14.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1st st. between Capitol and B sts. se. Acquisitions in the Graphic Arts. Paganini exhibition. Russian war posters.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave., Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American prints. Whistler Room. Open daily 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Mondays, 12 to 4:30. Twelfth Annual Exhibition, Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers Society of Washington, to January 18. Society of Washington Artists exhibition, to January 14.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily, 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 2 to 7. Closed for rehanging to January 13. Delacroix paintings, January 14 to February 26. Bellows drawings and lithographs, January 14 to February 12.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Color prints by Charles Smith, Werner Drewes, Louis Schanker. Portraits by Naomi Holt.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Red Cross Arts and Skills Show to January 7.

CHILDREN'S ART CENTER, 1745 K st. nw. Fannie Brice collection of children's paintings.

DAVID PORTER GALLERY, 916 G pl. nw. Paintings by Lynn Linares. Group shown by Mexican Artists, to January 31. Open daily 2 to 6, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 to 9.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Paintings by Candido Portinari.

CARESSE CROSBY GALLERY, 1606 20th st. nw. Open daily 1-7. Drawings by Sam Rosenberg, to January 9.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Old Glass, to June 30.

Tryon's Palace May Be Rebuilt

Tryon's Palace in New Bern, N. C., once termed the most beautiful building in North or South America, is to be rebuilt according to the original plans which have been discovered in the New York Historical Society after being "lost" for 90 years, that is if the State Legislature approves the project.

Plans show that the palace consisted of a two-story brick main building 82x59 feet, with two large wings connected with the main building by circular colonnades. The hall itself was 18x26 feet, and lighted by a dome in the roof. The two wings contained the stable, granary, kitchen, servants' quarters and other utilitarian quarters.

Creates Aura Of Suspense

THE LOVE LETTERS. By Chris Massie. Random House, $2.50.

Count it my misfortune to have only recently discovered Chris Massie, an Englishman with an extraordinary abiliiy to create atmosphere and subtly to hint at approaching horror. Such craftsmen are few. Eric Ambler and Graham Green have this quality, but the list is short.

A few weeks ago I read Mr. Massie's "The Green Circle," which has just been reprinted in Tower Books at 49 cents, and now comes an almost perfect psychological thriller—a sort of Tess of the Analyses, guaranteeed to counteract the effects of your Ovaltine or other soporifics.

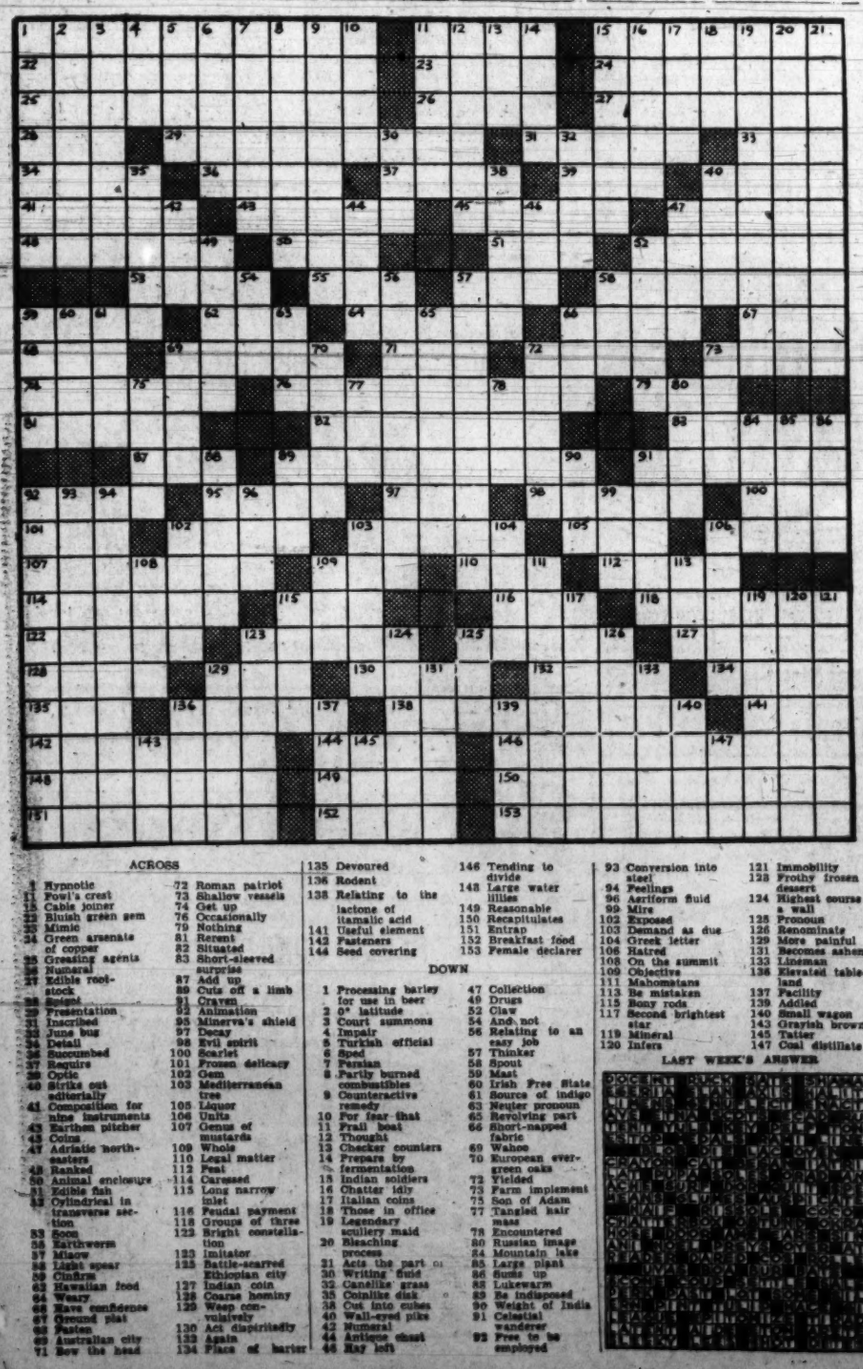
Plotted with the precision and intricacy of a fine watch, "The Love Letters" is a sensitive story for all its suspense and inevitably shocking conclusion. It charges such Hardyesque melodrama as two foundling orphans, a remote English farm, epilepsy, amnesia and murder with special meaning for the preseat, explaining abnormality in terms of modern psychology.

The hauntingly beautiful love story about which the author weaves his magic starts with a John Alden correspondence between a British Army corporal and the fiancee of a completely inarticulate young comrade in France at the end of World War I.

The letters which the girl cherishes after the boy's death gradually become her one tie with the world outside the narrow confines of her farm existence.

It is obvious that sooner or later in the novel she will meet the actual author of the letters, letters compounded of all soldiers' dreams of home and beauty. But, when it happens, they have become a symbol from which her conscious mind retreats in horror.

Escape reading? Yes! But written with superb finesse. C. B.



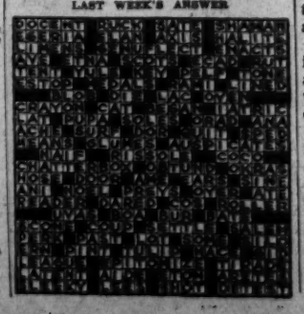
ACROSS

1 Hypnotic
11 Fowl's crest
14 Cable joiner
22 Bluish green gem
25 Mimic
34 Green arsenate of copper
35 Greasing agents
36 Numeral
37 Edible root-stock
38 Spigot
39 Presentation
41 Inscribed
42 June bug
44 Detail
46 Succumbed
47 Require
49 Optic
50 Strike out editorially
51 Composition for nine instruments
53 Earthen pitcher
55 Coins
57 Adriatic northeasters
58 Ranked
60 Animal enclosure
61 Edible fish
63 Cylindrical in transverse section
83 Soon
86 Earthworm
87 Meow
88 Light spear
89 Confirm
92 Hawaiian feed
94 Weary
96 Have confidence
97 Ground plat
98 Fasten
99 Australian city
71 Bow the head
72 Roman patriot
73 Shallow vessels
74 Get up
76 Occasionally
79 Nothing
81 Reverent
82 Situated
83 Short-sleeved surplice
87 Add up
89 Cuts off a limb
91 Craven
92 Animation
95 Minerva's shield
97 Decay
98 Evil spirit
100 Scarlet
101 Frozen delicacy
102 Gem
103 Mediterranean tree
105 Liquor
106 Units
107 Genus of mustards
109 Whole
110 Legal matter
112 Peal
114 Caressed
115 Long narrow inlet
116 Feudal payment
118 Groups of three
122 Bright constellation
125 Imitator
125 Battle-scarred Ethiopian city
127 Indian coin
128 Coarse hominy
129 Wasp convulsively
130 Act dispiritedly
132 Again
134 Place of barter

DOWN

1 Processing barley for use in beer
2 0° latitude
3 Court summons
4 Impair
5 Turkish official
6 Sped
7 Persian
8 Partly burned combustibles
9 Counteractive remedy
10 For fear that
11 Frail boat
12 Thought
13 Checker counters
14 Preparing by fermentation
15 Indian soldiers
16 Chatter idly
17 Italian coins
18 Those in office
19 Legendary scullery maid
20 Bleaching process
21 Acts the part of
30 Writing fluid
32 Canelike grass
35 Coinlike disk
38 Cut into cubes
40 Wall-eyed pike
42 Numeral
44 Antique chest
46 Hay left
135 Devoured
136 Rodent
138 Relating to the lactone of itamalic acid
141 Useful element
142 Fasteners
144 Seed covering
146 Tending to divide
148 Large water lillies
149 Reasonable
150 Recapitulates
151 Entrap
152 Breakfast food
153 Female declarer
93 Conversion into steel
94 Feelings
96 Astriform fluid
99 Mire
102 Exposed
103 Demand as due
104 Greek letter
106 Hatred
108 On the summit
109 Objective
111 Mahometans
113 Be mistaken
115 Bony rods
117 Second brightest star
119 Mineral
120 Infers
47 Collection
49 Drugs
52 Claw
54 And, not
56 Relating to an easy job
57 Thinker
58 Spout
59 Maxi
60 Irish Free State
61 Source of indigo
63 Negter pronoun
65 Revolving part
66 Short-napped fabric
69 Wahoo
70 European evergreen oaks
72 Yielded
73 Farm implement
75 Son of Adam
77 Tangled hair mass
78 Encountered
80 Russian image
84 Mountain lake
85 Large plant
86 Sums up
88 Lukewarm
89 Be indisposed
90 Weight of India
91 Celestial wanderer
93 Free to be employed
121 Immobility
128 Frothy frozen dessert
124 Highest course of a wall
125 Pronoun
126 Renominate
129 More painful
131 Becomes ashen
133 Lineman
136 Elevated tableland
137 Facility
139 Addled
140 Small wagon
143 Grayish brown
145 Tatter
147 Coal distillate

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER



The Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

The Postoffice Department has given no hint of a 1945 stamp program, possibly considering it unnecessary to announce prospective issues for the year. But it is safe to assume the year will witness a number of commemoratives and perhaps other issues made necessary by new postal rates. There will be important historical anniversaries and, with numerous requests already on file for stamps of famous Americans, institutions and events, there will be no dearth of subjects for consideration. Florida and Texas were admitted to Statehood, respectively, March 3 and December 29, 1845, both events being worthy of centennial commemoratives. The centennial of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is to be celebrated October 10. The 200th anniversary of the birth of John Jay, December 23, 1745, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is another suggestion for new issues. Establishment of the first Swiss colony in Wisconsin 100 years ago at New Glarus, the first schoolhouse in America, the Jefferson Memorial and the United States flag are other suggestions. A program outlined by the Postoffice Department would be most welcome to stamp collectors at this time.

Philatelic Meetings

Scheduled: Tomorrow evening, Woodridge Stamp Club, at home of Laurance W. Murphy, 2607 Hamlin st. ne.; Tuesday evening, Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA., Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw.; Wednesday evening, Washington Philatelic Society, Lee Sheraton Hotel, 15th and L sts. nw.

The Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, on Tuesday evening at Thomson Community Center, held its first auction of the year. More donations for the wounded were announced, but more material is needed. It was announced that the Red Cross covers carried on the plane Constellation would be offered at a special auction to be held January 16 in the YMCA auditorium, 1736 G st. nw., under auspices of the club and the Washington Air Mail Society.

On January 1, the 5-cent Korean commemorative was withdrawn from the Philatelic Agency sales list. This stamp was placed on sale November 2, five million being allotted the agency out of a total printing of 15 million. Real reason for such an early withdrawal after only two months is that some two million stamps were so poorly printed collectors would not purchase them. Then the package of 22 envelopes was removed as it is impossible to supply any envelopes at this time to collectors.

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Washington Rep.:
Robt. F. Warner, Investment Bldg., REpublic 2642

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Check Your Engagement Calendar

Networks Are Changing Many Familiar Programs

By Sonia Stein

THE new year has inspired several networks to play a Nation-wide game of checkers with their programs. So many shows have shifted time, day, personnel or network within the past week, or are about to, that relatively close perusal of the daily schedules is advised. Some of the major changes can be listed here, however.

GRACIE ALLEN and George Burns settled down in their new WTOP-CBS spot last Monday at 8:30 Tomorrow night Shirley Temple visits them.

Frank Sinatra, who vacated the spot assigned to Burns and Allen, is now on the air Wednesdays at 9 p. m. over WTOP-CBS. Bill Goodwin left his announcing job with Georgie and Gracie to be a featured comedian on the Sinatra broadcasts.

Lawrence Tibbett did his first "Hit Parade" show last night. He replaces Frank Sinatra.

Now that Milton Berle has moved to CBS, Wednesdays at 10:30 p. m., his former 10:30 p. m. spot, Tuesdays over WMAL-Blue, is made available for Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.

ON January 30 "One Man's Family" will jump from NBC to Blue. Scheduled to fill the Sunday vacancy for NBC is a comedy series with Eddie Bracken.

In mid-January, Raymond Gram Swing begins a new series of commentaries on world affairs, Mondays through Fridays at 7:15 p. m. over WMAL-Blue. The 10 o'clock period, lately occupied by Swing, has been taken over by Guy Lombardo on Mondays, and "Listen, the Women," Kay Armen and Fred Waring other nights of the week.

"Inner Sanctum" mysteries have shifted to Tuesday nights at 9. WTOP-CBS is still purveyor of this macabre show.

"The Man Called X" presents himself a half hour earlier each Saturday night over WMAL-Blue.

ALSO on Blue, Earl Godwin moves to Thursday at 8 p. m. and Ed Wynn's "Happy Island" transferred to Monday at 9 p. m.

Elgin's "Keep Up With the World" has assumed the Wednesday night period at 9, and "David Harding, Counterspy," will shortly move to the 8:30 spot. Both of these on WMAL-Blue.

The WTOP-CBS serial, "The Romance of Evelyn Winters," switched to a morning spot, 10:30, weekdays.

"The New Adventure of Perry Mason," Monday through Friday mystery series on WTOP-CBS tries out its new time of 2:30 to 2:45 p. m., starting tomorrow.

THE Detroit Symphony program has extended its broadcast time to a full hour (8:30 to 9:30) on Saturdays over WOL-Mutual. Amateur and professional composers in all the American republics are eligible for the $25,000 prize to be awarded for the best "Symphony of the Americas."

Richard Eaton, news commentator, joins WOL-Mutual Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8:15 p. m. Eaton speaks six languages, has a good record for predictions in the field of international news.

The WTOP quiz program, "Battle of the Bureaus," is now heard Saturdays at 6:15 p. m. "People's Platform" moves into the 1 o'clock Sunday period.

TOMORROW night for this one time only, Fraser Gardner's "For the Veteran" program on WINX will be extended to 25 minutes, starting at 8:05 p. m. Chaplain Eben Cobb Brink, recently returned from overseas duty, will join Mr. Gardner and Marian Fletcher of the American Theater Wing Speaker's Bureau in a discussion of the returning serviceman.

BOB ELLIS replaces Mike Hunnicutt from 6 to 9 a. m. on WWDC daily, and the Texas Joy Boys fill Hunnicutt's 9 to 10 spot. Betty Allen takes over for Alice Lane on "Good Neighbor Club" at 10:35 a. m. "Great Scott" arrives on the scene several hours later than usual, but stays several hours longer; he's now WWDC's man on the "Yawn Patrol" from 1 to 6 a. m.

And that's all I know, so help me! He who craves more of this exciting information may pore over the daily radio schedules where he will find over 3312 fifteen-minute periods of Washington air time accounted for.

ALAN YOUNG, recently chosen by radio editors of America as "most promising star of tomorrow" in Motion Picture Daily Poll, is now heard over 28 Canadian stations as result of 50,000 petitions by loyal listeners. This comedian is on the air Tuesdays at 8:30 p. m. over WMAL-Blue

Selected Listening For Today

Current Events

Postwar Employment Opportunities will be discussed by E. Barrett Prettyman, president of Washington Board of Trade. **WTOP—9:15 a. m.**

People's Platform, devoted to current national and international problems, is now heard Sundays. **WTOP—1 p. m.**

America United—Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, chief of staff, Army Service Forces, is first guest on new forum program devoted to labor, agriculture and industry. Presented under auspices of A. F. of L. **WRC—1:15 p. m.**

Brig. Gen. J. Irwin, chief of staff of British Fourteenth army in India, will speak. **WTOP—1:30 p. m.**

Maj. Richard Bong tells about the Jap airforce as it is today. Members of the 101st Airborne Division who held Bastogne will speak from a spot near there. **WRC—3:30 p. m.**

Russia in an International Organization will be discussed by Malcolm Davis, Associate Director of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. **WINX—7:45 p. m.**

Harvard-Merrill Hodgkins, the boy who detected two Nazi spies in Maine, **Maxwell Anderson,** playwright; **William Gallagher,** Minneapolis street sweeper who was elected to Congress, will appear on "We, the People" with Lieut. Col. **Arthur Duncan Small,** who builds pipelines for invasions, and a group of Boston business and professional men who entertain servicemen in their spare time. **WTOP—10:30 p. m.**

Variety

Dick Haymes, Jack Haley and **Betty Hutton** get this week's bid to "Philco Hall of Fame." **WMAL—6 p. m.**

Margaret O'Brien, 8-year-old screen star, will be guest artist on Kate Smith show. Jackie Gleason and Woody Herman will also be guests. **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Columnist

Earl Wilson begins his new 15-minute show tonight. For his first guest, he has chosen Tallulah Bankhead. **WOL—10 p. m.**

Music

Music by **Victor Herbert** will highlight "Pennies from Heaven." **WWDC—12 p. m.**

General Motors Symphony — Modern composers of America, Brazil and Russia will be featured by Eugene Ormandy and the orchestra. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Norman Cordon, Metropolitan Opera baritone, and Barbara Troxell, soprano auditionist, appear on "Metropolitan Opera Presents." **WMAL—5:30 p. m.**

Cleveland Symphony — Fritz Reiner conducts Mozart's Symphony in G minor," Schuman"s "Side Show for Orchestra," and excerpts from Wagner's "Mastersingers of Nuremberg." **WOL—7 p. m.**

The AAF Has a Picture!

Hart's 'Winged Victory' War's Best Service Film

By Nelson B. Bell

A SCANT WEEK AGO we dwelt at some length on the professional qualifications of the huge cast in the Twentieth Century-Fox film version of "Winged Victory," which on Thursday will inaugurate its first Washington engagement on the screen at Loew's Palace Theater.

When those words were written we had not as yet viewed the picture. We have not even yet ever seen Moss Hart's stage production. Any valid comparison between the camera and stage versions, therefore, is impossible to this column—except that the cinema possesses an expansiveness, a sweep and flexibility beyond anything the stage could ever hope to approximate.

For that reason a guess would be that "Winged Victory" in celluloid is an infinitely more imposing spectacle than the footlight production.

But it is more than that.

Tuesday morning's preview revealed it to be by far the most comprehensive, illuminating and moving picture devoted to any of the services that has come out of this war.

Illuminating Treatment

Made under the sponsorship of the United States Army Air Forces, Gen. Henry H. Arnold in command, and with its entire acting, technical and executive personnel recruited from the enlisted forces of the AAF, it is perhaps not surprising that "Winged Victory" should present an extraordinarily detailed and complete reflection of the mighty branch of the Army of which it treats.

What is surprising is that in making the complexities of operating the AAF clearer and more understandable to the civilian than they have ever been before, the more than two hours of pictured action never ceases to be engrossing entertainment—even when it comes closest to being what usually is referred, for want of a better word, as "documentary."

There are a few sequences, to be sure, which seemed to me to be unnecessarily prolonged, and some of the training routines through which the cadets had to pass before winning their wings, in effect, repetitious.

Mr. Hart and Director George Cukor, however, have been shrewd in their devices to overcome any sense of boredom on the part of the spectator.

They have interlarded their examinations of the technical aspects of becoming a bomber crewman with a warmly human, deeply interesting and frequently humorous contemplation of the personal and private lives of a group of youngsters who enlisted together, fought their way through all that arduous work and, as the picture closes, are fighting their way through the Jap air fleets in the Pacific.

The Home Ties

The families, sweethearts and wives of these crew members, of course, are dramatically involved in the movement of this facet of the story of what makes an airman.

There is no present purpose to review "Winged Victory" with any particularization of plot, acting, direction, photography and the like, prior to its Thursday opening.

It would be comprehensible if General Arnold and his staff looked upon "Winged Victory" as the greatest picture ever made.

Within the sphere of the so-called "war pictures," I would not be sure that it isn't.

Not a Monopoly

It might be well to bear in mind, nevertheless, that the Air Forces will not be monopolizing theatrical interest this week.

"Star in the Window," the new comedy by L. Bush-Fekete, Sidney Sheldon and Mary Helen Hay, will be breaking itself out at the National for a week beginning tomorrow night, with Kirk Douglas and Peggy Conklin heading the cast.

Beyond the fact that it concerns a captain in the Wac, back home in mufti after long service in far places, precious little has leaked out concerning the true nature of the story or the manner of its development.

The new comedy comes in on short notice, following a succession of cancellations for the same week that rendered the individual and collective dispositions of Manager Edmund Plohn and the drama desks no benefit whatever.

At the moment, that seems to be the sum total of what we know abut the National's new offering. Tomorrow night, I suppose, is not too long to wait.

On the Horizon

It would be hazardous to predict when Bob Hope and Virginia Mayo may see fit to move on from the screen at RKO-Keith's, or "Hollywood Canteen," with its army of stars, abandon the screen at the Earle.

Both are thundering along to signs that almost unfailingly signify runs of record lengths.

When these exceptional exhibits do finally move on, they will be succeeded, respectively, by Deanna Durbin and Robert Paige in its star's first Technicolor production, "Can't Help Singing," and Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in Columbia's production, "Together Again."

Purely on the basis of past performances of their stars, these two are items of great promise.

So, shall we let it rest at that?

AAF Students Finish Training At Texas Fields

San Antonio AAF, Tex., officer candidate: **Nelson Post,** 1326 Hemlock st.

San Marcos, Tex., navigators: **Gordon Willis,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Willis, jr., 6228 North Dakota ave.

Laredo AAF, Tex., flexible gunnery: Sergt. **Francis Loulan, jr.,** son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Loulan, 1014 Sigsbee pl. ne.

Craig AAF, Ala., flight: **John Connor,** 804 N. Wayne st. Arlington, Va.

Blackland AAF, Tex., advance flight: **Nelm Clark,** 113 South Clifton Terrace.

New Orleans AAF, La., officer candidate: **Robert All,** 1026 15th st.; **Bernard O'Connell,** 1827 Kalorama rd.

Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: **Marvin Ross,** son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ross, 616 Longfellow st.; **Jack Graves,** son of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Graves, 303 13th st. se.

Spence AAF, Ga., flight: **Robert Little,** 6 Myrtle rd., Silver Spring, Md.

Turner AAF, Ga., flight: **Lloyd Holloway,** son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Holloway, 3624 Connecticut ave.

Camp Lee, Va., officer candidate: **John Quintrell, jr.,** son of Mr. and J. E. Quintrell, 7115 F st. ne.

Deming AAF, N. Mex., bombardier: **Henry Hitch,** son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hitch, South Washington st., Alexandria, Va.; **Howard Stokes,** son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stokes, 1111 6th ave., Capitol Heights, Md.

Selman AAF, La.: **Douglas Heath,** whose wife lives at 6907 Wissioming rd.; **Fred Henson,** son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Henson, 5128 Loughboro rd.; **Nicky Sheridan,** whose wife lives at 3418 Minnesota ave. se.; **Heyard Siddons,** son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Siddons, 5905 33d st.

Lubbock AAF, Tex., flight: **Earl Gwin,** 4817 LaSalle rd. ne.

Blytheville AAF, Ark., flight: **Edwin Davis,** son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Davis, 4616 30th st.; **Philip Bowers,** son of Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Bowers, 1417 N st.; **Richard Cross,** son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cross, 1500 Patrick Henry dr., Arlington, Va.; **Joseph Marshall,** son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Marshall, 6411 16th st.

Atlanta Ordnance Depot, Ga., automotive school: **Richard Bussell,** whose wife lives at 1373 52nd ave., Hillside, Md.

Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.; **John Terry,** son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Terry, 3475 Holmead pl.

MARINE PFC. PAUL M. DEANER, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Deaner, is lifeguard, outrigger instructor, sea and jungle survival lecturer and machine-gunner at a Marine air station in the Pacific

D. C. Returnees From Overseas Given Leaves

Receiving furloughs after returning from duty overseas are these men: **James Dickerson,** 903 Concord ave.; **Arthur Western,** 3812 26th st. ne.; **James Linkins,** 2204 51st ave. se.; **Emmett Morris,** 469 H st.; **Henry Phillips,** 1318 22d st.; **John Wildensteiner,** 1712 25th st. se.; **Walter McFriff,** 601 T st.; **James Tibbs,** 1834 Providence; **Joseph Jones,** 945 E st. sw.; **Jack Waldron,** 3603 13th st.; **Theodore Smith,** 202 Morgan st.; **Peter Kalla,** 96 Darrington st. sw.; **Berkley Johnson,** 423 K st.; **Sherman Harris,** 402 Princess st., Alexandria, Va.; **Guy Butler jr.,** 737 Kentucky ave., se.

Also: **Walter VanEmon jr.,** 115 W. Alexandria ave., Alexandria, Va.; **William Rhea,** 1460 Irving st.; **Joseph Valdez,** 1924 17th st.; **Lewis Young,** 4317 2d rd.; **William Chick,** 1814 Potomac ave., se.; **Burrel Howley,** 1852 3d st.; **William Ware jr.,** 4403 Oliver st., Hyattsville, Md.; **Ollie Davis,** 444 Newcomb st. se.; **Phillip Warrey,** 3105 Mt. Pleasant st.; **Harold Adee,** 102 B st. ne.; **Charlie Gooden,** 1326 12th st.; **Stuart Floyd,** 125 Tennessee ave. ne.; **Frederick Frank,** 3042 P st.

Also **Talmadge Bryan,** 211 Mississippi ave.; **Harry Shaw,** 311 South Asaph st., Alexandria, Va.; **John Murphy,** 1523 Kenilworth ave. ne.; **Robert Judd,** 1307 12th st.; **James Wallace,** 629 21st st.; **Robert Sloan,** 923 I st.; **David Bogans,** 126 63d st. se.; **Thomas Carrigan,** 3351 Croffut pl. se.; **Robert Hammill,** 110 E. Alexandria ave., Alexandria, Va.; **Bennett Wilson, jr.,** 5 E. Monroe ave., Alexandria, Va.; **John Hoffman,** 1416 Ridge pl. se.; **Ernest Kashouty,** 1920 D st. ne.; **George Libby,** 1475 Columbia rd.; **Samuel Green,** 4428 Ord st. se.; **Ribot Valiton, jr.,** 603 Queen st., Alexandria, Va.

Also **Leslie Stevens,** the Westchester; **Richard Wills,** 4220 Argyle terr.; **Albert Jenkins,** 208 N. Pitt st., Alexandria, Va.; **Curtis Greve,** 2819 Bellevue terr.; **Joseph Lovitz,** 811 Quincy st.; **Max Boessneck,** 1303 W. Braddock rd., Alexandria, Va.; **Melvin Berman,** 4720 10th st. ne.; **John McQueeney,** 6008 Utah ave.

Undergoing reassignment at the Service Forces redistribution station in Miami Beach, Fla., are Tech. Sergt. **John McElwain,** whose wife lives at 3702 1st st. se., and Sergt. **Purvis Box,** whose wife lives at 1401 16t st. While there the men will be given physical and dental examinations and will be carefully classified before being reassigned. Meanwhile they live in a beach hotel and have their free time to enjoy the resort city.

Dear Bill:

Each Sunday on this page The Post prints an informal letter on Washington news and gossip. Clip it and send it to your servicemen every week.

January 6, 1944.

This Was the Week when the solons returned to the salons of Capitol Hill . . . A dozen old measures affecting the District which failed in the last Congress were reintroduced in the House—everything from twin bridges across the Potomac to increasing the authority of the superintendent of weights, measures and markets . . . and that D. C. hot potato, suffrage, is on the menu for another stew . . . The line of Senators and Representatives who long to sit on the District Committees forms on the left, but so far it's still out of sight . . . One Senator-elect sat on his luggage and played his living quarters blues, "O Give Me a Home Near the Capitol Dome," and got two dozen offers.

Seems to Be an Established Fact that the new calendar year arrived Monday morning, dark and early . . . There were the usual "first babies of 1945" and "first twins of the year" . . . The Association of Oldest Inhabitants did their customary ringing of the Union Engine Fire House bell on New Year's day at 19th and H sts . . . And records were cited—the Canning Center increased its processed greens and such 100 per cent, and Washington Weather for 1944 was termed normal (where?) . . . Watch Night services were held throughout the city . . . Biggest party of the year (either year) was held at Uline's Arena for 5000 service folk and their dates to dance the New Year in—free.

It Wasn't a Happy Ending when the parishioners of St. Paul's Church on lower 23d st. held their farewell services in the structure over the weekend . . . Many wept as the sacred relics were stripped from the church for safekeeping until a new structure is built on K st., between 24th and 25th sts. . . . Seldom seen is the deconsecration ceremony conducted by the Bishop of Washington . . . St. Paul's will receive $152,500 for selling the church to the Government, which will build a hospital in that block to be used by GWU Hospital . . . A number of other parcels of land also have been condemned.

On the RFD Route: Annapolis is jammed to the brink of the Severn with the current meeting of the State Assembly filling all available rooms for three months . . . Virginia's Warwick County has changed to county manager form of government after 296 years of the magisterial system—gosh, Father William, our country is growing old, too . . . Colmar Manor is seeking an okay to ban spiked drinks to spike District tipplers' habit of crossing the line after midnight when sales cease here but continue in the county . . . Hyattsville and neighbor areas are planning a mass meeting to vote on incorporating several communities in one . . . An Alexandria Hospital nursing student (same one you've seen on recruiting posters for the Nurse Cadet Corps) is to be in the Ernie Pyle movie, but she's coming back to finish her training.

Spectator at Sports: An unusually promising high school basketball season is starting this weekend . . . Unlimited night baseball, as now permitted, is sort of hard on kids whose D. C. papas became fans in knee pants at afternoon games, but the small fry have early bedtime hours . . . When Charles Town closed the Wednesday before Christmas, little did the Maryland circuit realize that might be the last run for a long time to come . . . The President signed the bill authorizing appointment of an official commission to develop plans for Washington's proposed national stadium and six have been named, the other three to be from the House . . . The Post is conducting its annual "Battle of the Belts" for amateurs—coaches around town are giving free instruction to all kids.

What Will Poor Robin Do Then? Some D. C. schools are apparently without coal reserves, which will force students to warm themselves with arithmetic and spelling if icy days prevent daily deliveries . . . Fuel-oil truck drivers are being sought by the local War Manpower office, which is getting plenty of applications for work in essential jobs since the work-or-fight edict, which would affect some 36,000 here, was proposed . . . And glory to the gobbidge gents who doubled in brass fighting icy streets, making only one collection last week.

Opening of the Week: Post Square is now headquarters for the Veterans and Warworkers Information Center, intended as a one-stop question and answer bureau for former servicemen . . . Our Matinee Idol Inspector reports that Franchot Tone slanted some impish looks and crooked grins that provided appropriate feminine oohs in his E st. return to the living drammer . . . An opening has also been made in the mob which jams the front of our streetcar—just moving the single seats to the rear half, the crowd moves back better and leaves by the rear exit. Looks like a successful experiment . . . The old Leiter house on Dupont Circle is planned as a postwar hotel by its present owner.

Rae Lewis

Today's Radio Programs

Sunday, January 7 — **Washington** — **Eastern War Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05.	News, 8. Treasure House to Music, 8:15. Singtime, 8:45.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30 World News, 7:45 Rev. Percy Crawford, 8 Reading Funnies, 8:30	Just Music, 7:05-Swing Lo! 7:05-7:30, 7:45-8. Places to Go, 8:05-8:30. News 7:30, 8. Baptist Hour, 8:30-9.	Symphony of Melody, 8 Good Neighbor, 8:15. Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Ranch Boys Air Castles	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News, J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 L. Stoddard :45 News	National Radio Pulpit (Dr. Ralph Sockman) Recordiana	Bible Class " " Art Brown and Russ Hodges	News; Musicale Morning Musicale " " " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " " "	Church of the Air " " Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
11	:00 AAF Symp. Flight :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Show Pieces Federal Diary Betsy Ross Girl	" " Fourth Presbyterian " "	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " "	News; Memories Memories News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning " "
12	:00 War Journal :15 " " :30 Band Stand :45 Music Heartstrings	News Man at a Grand Stradivari Orchestra	Pilgrim's Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	News; Music Music Box Wings of Song " "	Pennies From Heaven " " Amateurs of 1944 " "	Today in History To Be Announced Transatlantic Call " "
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 George Hicks :30 Tangee Serenade :45 (Sammy Kaye)	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table " "	Magic Dollars " " True Detective Mysteries	WINX News Bible Truth " " Marching to Victory	Amateurs of 1944 " " Song and Story " "	Peoples Platform " " Brig. Gen. J. Irwin News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Americana Quiz :15 " " :30 National Vespers :45 " "	Those We Love " " Westinghouse Program (John Charles Thomas)	Swing High Veteran's Friend News; Cunningham Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News; Symphony Hour Vieuxtemp's Concerto No. 4 in D Minor	Five Spot Tunes " " News; A to Z in Novelty	Matinee Theater " " World News Today " "; Olin Downes
3	:00 Charlotte :15 Greenwood :30 Miss Hattie :45 (Ethel Barrymore)	World News Parade (Max Hill) Army Hour	Roosty of the A. A. F. " " Nick Carter	News; Musicale Matinee Musicale Concert Master	Happy Landings Aloha Land Alice Lane's Swap Shop	New York Philharmonic Symphony " "
4	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " :30 Andrews Sisters :45 " "	Army Hour " " Best Loved Music	Your America " " What's the Name of That Song	News; Musical Moods Musical Moods Encores and Echoes	Waltz Time " " Rhapsody in Rhythm	"; News Electric Hour (Nelson Eddy)
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " :30 Metropolitan :45 Opera Presents	General Motors Symphony Hour " "	Let's Face the Issue " " The Shadow	News; Music Music of the Masters Town Opera House	Battle of the Crooners " " Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	The Family Hour " " News; William Shirer
6	:00 Philco Hall of Fame :15 Betty Hutton :30 Dick Haymes :45 Jack Haley	Catholic Hour (Msgr. Fulton Sheen) Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash " " News; Upton Close Dick Brown, Songs	WINX News Fairy Tales Tommy Tucker Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " " News, Mel. Moments Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " Toasties Time " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Jack Benny " " Fitch Band Wagon	Cleveland Orchestra " " " "	WINX News Cavort With Cugat Trade Winds Tavern Beyond Victory	Ave Maria Hour " " Cantor Shapiro	Kate Smith Hour " " " " " "
8	:00 Village Chapel :15 Dorothy Thompson :30 Joe E. Brown :45 " "	Charlie McCarthy " " One Man's Family	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Ch. Bibleway Church " "	Call To Worship " " " " " "	"Blondie" " " Crime Doctor " "; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album	Steel Horizons " " News, C. Foster Jerry Cooper Show	News; Symphony Hour Stravinsky's "Petrouchka Ballet"	Old Fashioned Revival Hour " " " "	Radio Reader's Digest " " Star Theater " "
10	:00 Life of Riley :15 " " :30 To Be Announced :45 " "	Hour of Charm " " Comedy Theater Harold Lloyd	Earl Wilson; News Leonidas Witherall (Walter Hampden) Columbus Boy's Choir	News; Short and Sweet A Cappella Choir Music to Remember " "	The Sunday Players " " News; Church of God Church of God Christ	Take It or Leave It " " We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; James White Light Music By Dark The Eternal Light	News Music Depreciation George Olsen's Orch.	News; Music Musical Roundup Weather; Music Slumber Music	Hits of the Day News; Hits of Day Hits of the Day	Headlines Vera Brodsky Hal MacIntyre's Orch.

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Monday Through Friday—7:30 P.M.
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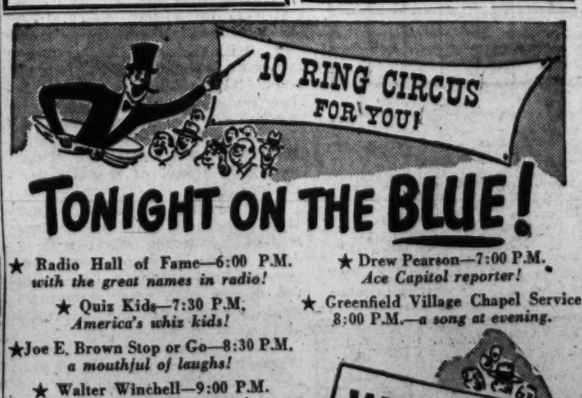

TONIGHT ON THE BLUE!
★ Radio Hall of Fame—6:00 P.M. *with the great names in radio!*
★ Quiz Kids—7:30 P.M. *America's whiz kids!*
★ Joe E. Brown Stop or Go—8:30 P.M. *a mouthful of laughs!*
★ Walter Winchell—9:00 P.M. *an American Institution!*
★ Hollywood Mystery Time—9:15 PM *chills and chuckles!*
★ Jimmie Fidler—9:45 P.M. *latest gossip of movieland!*
★ The Life of Riley—10:00 P.M. *funniest family in America!*
★ Drew Pearson—7:00 P.M. *Ace Capitol reporter!*
★ Greenfield Village Chapel Service 8:00 P.M.—*a song at evening.*
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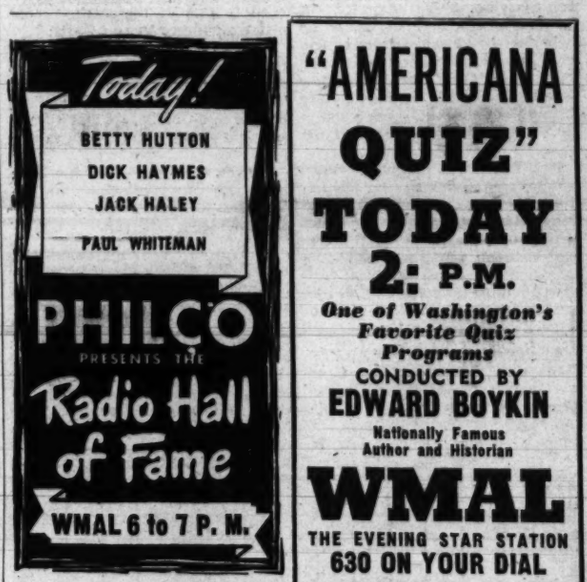
WMAL 630 on your dial



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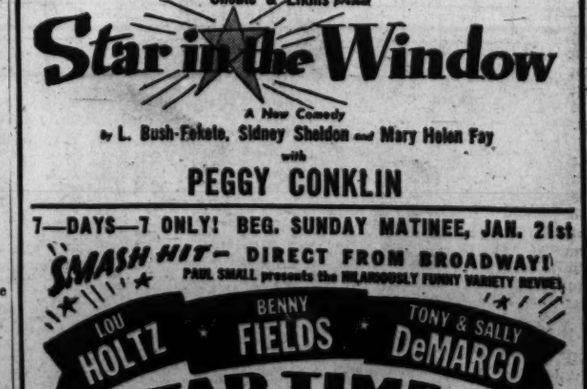
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